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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 211 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6. 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m., 1913,	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora.....	10500
15th „	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd „	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
29th „	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th „	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th „	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th „	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia....	10500
10th „	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th „	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st „	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th „	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st „	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th „	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th „	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. „	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th „	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th „	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th „	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.....	12500
18th „	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th „	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th „	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledoni ..	8000	.....	..
9th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th „	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
"A" rate "B" rate. "A" rate "B" rate To MARSEILLES.	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON . . „	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	T. Date.	4936	30th Oct.	8th Nov.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov.
Inabe Maru.	.....	6189	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

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ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

teamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar...
Trafford Hall	A	3321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5505	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer point)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

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All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

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Agents.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LINGA.....2185, Fri. 7th Nov. *6 a.m. Direct.
LHASA 2184, Mon. 10th Nov. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C.M.
KOLA 1205, Th. 13th Nov. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "KOLA" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 13th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "BARALA" 3,148, tons on Tuesday 11th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on.
†PURNEA.....3306 Thursday, 13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA. 3418 „ 27th Nov.
†PUNDUA .....3305 „ 11th December.
†PALAMCOTTA 3413 „ 25th „

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VIRAWA" 3360 tons, on or about 15th November 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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6th November, 1913.

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Outhorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25,00,000
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Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
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If you are in need of a Sovereign cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a ure cure for these diseases They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

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A. N. PHARMACY.
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BRAND.	Price. Rs a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
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Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
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do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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HOW TO COOK IN CASSEROLE DISHES

"THIS VOLUME SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD."—*WEEKLY SCOTSMAN.*

BY

MARION HARRIS NEIL.

PUBLISHED BY W. & R. CHAMBERS AT 3-6 NET.

We are not booksellers, we sell Watches, Jewellery, Silverware and Electro-plate and it is in connection with the last-named commodity and Casserole dishes chiefly that we offer this book free of charge to every purchaser of a Casserole Dish as advertised by us.

Banish from memory, please, the old idea of a casserole which was a preparation of minced fish, flesh or vegetable cased in rice, potato, maccaroni &c.

THE CASSEROLE TO-DAY
Has become the Modern Fashionable
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Cooking "EN CASSEROLE" is a term which signifies dishes cooked and served in the same earthenware utensil, and as Marion Harris Neil says, "the eye has much to do with the palate," and that "a dish served in an attractive form is likely to prove much more pleasing to the taste than a carelessly offered one." The holders of Casserole Electro-plated mounts offered by us in which the Casseroles are placed when removed from the oven and taken to the table, are examples of genuine artistic merit.

With the aid of Marion Harris Neil's book "How to Cook in Casserole Dishes," every housewife will quickly realise how delicious food cooked in this way is and the sooner the casserole becomes an indispensable part of your kitchen outfit the better, for it makes for economy—economy of material, time and labour.

Price List of Casserole Dishes on Application.

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Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
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Applicants should give particulars of their Railway experience, and full details of their careers.

The salary of the post will commence at Rs. 500 per mensem rising to a maximum of Rs. 600.

Applications should be submitted, enclosing copies of testimonials, to the undersigned.

A. M. CLARK,
Acting Agent,
Bengal-Nagpur Railway,
Bengal-Nagpur Railway House,
Kidderpore, Calcutta.

Dated 31st October, 1913.

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THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.—The services of a FOREMAN for the Spinning Machinery and a FOREMAN for the Weaving Machinery are required in the Textile Department of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

The pay of both posts is at the rate of Rs. 60—2—80 per mensem.

The men appointed will be expected to assist in the erection, and to give instruction on the running of the Spinning and Weaving Machinery.

Applications stating Candidate's age and full particulars, with dates of his previous experience should be forwarded to THE PRINCIPAL, Thomason College, Roorkee, not later than 15th November, 1913.

WANTED by February 15th an experienced housekeeper for Auckland House School, Simla—For full particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL, Auckland House, Simla.

WANTED for passage home Dec. 10th fully trained English nurse for child 8 months. Possible permanency.—Apply to BLAKE, 21st Lancers, Rawal Pindi.

WANTED small BUNGALOW or FLAT with good servants' quarters, or to share Bungalow or Flat.

CARDALE,
24, Esplanade Road.

WANTED a GRADUATE on pay of Rs. 50, with future prospects. Apply sharp with testimonials.

CHHOTULAL S. SHAH,
Chairman, School Board,
Viramgam.

WANTED

WANTED a CASHIER and MANAGING CLERK for an Attorney's Office. Apply to Box No. 121, c/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0720

WANTED a European Bandmaster, to join at Nowshera on 1st January or 15th February 1914. Apply with copies of testimonials etc., to BAND PRESIDENT, 24th Punjabis, Bannu, N.W.F.P.

WANTED an experienced and trained Graduate on Rs. 70—75, for Seth Jay Dayal High School, Biswan Sitapur. B. Sc. preferred. Apply to HEAD MASTER, Seth Jay Dayal High School, Biswan (Sitapur).

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CHHOTULAL S. SHAH,
Chairman, School Board,
Viramgam.

WANTED GRADUATES for the New English School, Nadiad. With Language, Science and Mathematics preferred. Apply sharp. Pay Rs. 50 to 80:—

S. A. VASAVADA,
Nagerwada, Junagadha. Head Master.
0706

WANTED sharp, for Auditors' Office, HINDOO CLERKS, with thorough experience of Gujarati Accounts; also JUNIOR CLERKS quick at figures knowing type and good handwriting.

See with full particulars in own writing

MESSRS. NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL,
21, Churchgate Street, Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED a children's NURSE in a respectable Hindu family in the moffussil, children's previous experience unnecessary. Hospital nurse and a Hindu preferred. Must be fond of children—good salary. Apply with terms and particulars to Box No 118, "Bombay Chronicle." 0707

WANTED—A STENO-TYPIST with experience of office work on Rs. 100 p. m. and one experienced Clerk on Rs. 25 p. m. Apply with copies of testimonials before 3rd November to the MIR MUNSHI to H. H. the Maharaja, Alwar.

WANTED from March 1914, a fully trained teacher, qualified also to teach Kindergarten. Salary Rs. 60 p.m. and all found—Apply to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Church of England Orphanage, Mussoorie.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

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WANTED—A regimental Schoolmaster. Total salary Rs. 35. He will be required to enlist. No one with less than Entrance pass qualification need apply—Applications stating qualifications should be made to THE QUARTER MASTER, 7th D. C. O. Rajputs, Ahmedabad Camp.

WANTED for the High School, Jhalrapatan, Rajputana, HEAD MASTER, should be an M.A. or M. Sc., salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 100 to 150. Second Master, should be a B.A. or B.Sc. salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 60 to 100. Apply to

THE DIWAN OF JHALAWAR STATE,
Jhalrapatan.

WANTED—For the State Engineer's office, Palitana State, a HEAD CLERK and ACCOUNTANT. Pay upto Rs 50.

Must have passed P. W. accounts test and be thoroughly well up in routine work of Executive Engineer's office. Must know English and Gujrati.—Apply with copies of testimonials, etc., to STATE ENGINEER, Palitana, not later than 15th November, 1913, stating pay expected.

WANTED AGENTS to introduce the MILLIONS POLICY on Commission and Salaries ranging from Rs. 25, to Rs. 250 per month.

Influential men of all communities required. Present engagements no bar. With spare hour work you can earn a permanent monthly guaranteed income for one year. Full particulars, prospectuses, etc., may be had from:

THE PIONEER ASSURANCE COY., LTD.,
0691 249, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED at once the services of three SUB-OVERSEERS on a consolidated salary of Rs. 60 per month, on temporary Establishment. The Candidates must have knowledge of Survey works and be able to prepare Plans and Estimates. Preference will be given to those who have passed the Sub-overseer's examination and had previous experience of road work.

T. S. PIPE,
Ag: Executive Engineer, A. D.

WANTED immediately a BACHELOR OF SCIENCE of any Indian University to serve as the SENIOR SCIENCE TEACHER on Rs. 80 per mensem in the Municipal High School at Burhampur, Central Provinces. Service pensionable with prospects of promotion. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to

KANHAYA LAL GURU, M.A.,
Inspector of Schools,
Nerbudda Circle,
Hoshangabad, C.P.s.

WANTED.

WANTED—A working MECHANIC to take charge of the Mechanical plant in the Store of the Executive Engineer Poona District, and to keep it in repair.

The plant consists of portable Engines, steam rollers pumps, etc.

Applications stating the age, experience and the salary expected should be submitted with testimonials to the undersigned before the 15th November 1913.

The appointment will be temporary.

(Sd.) J. M. MACKAY, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona Dist.

Ex. Engineer's Office,
Poona District,
Poona, 27th October 1913.

WANTED an ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL for the Govt. Weaving Institute, Serampore. The appointment is open to Statutory Natives of India only and will be for a period of six months in the first instance on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem. If the services of the officer appointed be made permanent the rate of salary will be Rs. 250 a month with annual increment of Rs. 25 a month rising up to Rs. 500. The appointment does not carry compensation allowance or the right to free quarters. Candidates should have completed a course of instruction in Textile manufacture at a recognized Technical Institute and should possess Mill experience and a thorough knowledge of the management of Textile Machineries. The selected candidate should be fully capable of taking charge of the work of the Principal of the Institute during his absence on inspection. Applicants should provide with their testimonials, a full statement of their qualifications, particulars under the following heads:

(1) Age.
(2) Nationality.
(3) Whether they are statutory natives of India.
(4) Whether married or single and with or without family.
(5) And how soon they could join after receiving notice of appointment.

Applications should be addressed to

THE PRINCIPAL,
Govt. Weaving Institute,
Serampore, Bengal.

WANTED A SECRETARY for the Club of Western India, Poona, from about the 15th of December, 1913. Applicants should have a good knowledge of accounts and club work generally. They must be members of some well recognised social club. The emoluments are Rs. 400 per mensem together with free board and bachelor quarters.

A good knowledge of the country and its language is essential.

Applications with testimonials should be submitted as soon as possible.

TO THE SECRETARY.
Club of Western India,
Poona.

FOR SALE:

BOATS FOR SALE—Two Clinker built eight-oared boats, one Clinker built four-oared boat, one tub four and several Rob Roy canoes.

The above boats are old but in good condition and fit for several years hard work, and are only sold owing to newer boats having been bought. Prices from Rs. 200 downwards. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Royal Connaught Boat Club, Poona.

B. W. M.BERYL, I. P. A. C., aged 11, has played in several tournaments, up to weight. Believed polo sound. Price, Rs. 800. Apply to Lieut. E. V. BINNEY, R. E., 3rd Sappers and Miners, Kirkee.

FOR SALE—A pair of imported Airedale dogs: perfect manners, and in good health. For particulars apply to Mrs. BOWER, 6 Parbati Villas, Poona.

FOR SALE—Ladies' Royal Club Swift BICYCLE, with lamp and all accessories. Quite new, only used a few hours. Owner gone home. Rs. 120.—Apply to Mr. A. ABLETT, Fort House, Hornby Road.

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL a large quantity of earth filling from a cutting at Reay Road, Mazagon. Particulars may be obtained from.

MESSRS. PHATAK & WALCHAND,
Wadi Bunder Road.

FOR SALE DARRACQ CAR, 15 h.p., 4 cyl., 5 seats, suitable for private or Taxi use, in perfect order, Rs. 2,750. Apply

THE CITY GARRAGE,
Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—Owner ordered to Persian Gulf. 25 h.p. Four Cylinder Studebaker Car, complete with hood, screen dynamo lighting out it, electric self-starter, detachable rims, spare rim, Stewart speedometer and full equipment. Bought in June 1913, Rs. 4,800.

Apply to CAPT. LIVESAY, 102nd Grenadiers, Aurangabad.

FOR SALE—Pedigree Bull-terrier Puppies, by "Robert the Devil" (Won His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's Cup for the best dog in the show, Naini Tal, 1913, ex "Bloomsbury Patch" (2nd prize, Simla, 1912) and "Patsey" born on the 19th July 1913, and the 2nd August 1913, respectively, marked Rs. 50, each, pure white Rs. 150 each. Hearing guaranteed. Apply to W. E. JARDINE, The Residency, Gwalior, C. I.

FOR SALE—One D. B. hammerless ejector, 12 bore Gun by Jeffries, Rs. 250, in canvas case. Very good condition.

2. .404 H. V. Mauser Magazine Rifle by Manton, with telescope sight, case and 80 cartridges, Rs. 240.

The owner has gone home and the above must be sold at once. Apply Lieut H. R. LODGE, R. F. A., Trimulgherry, Deccan.

FOR SALE TURN-OUT, BAY WALER, "C" Spring VICTORIA and HARNESS, complete. Price Rs. 900 or reasonable offer. Apply to

P. G. POLLARD,
Post Box 231, Bombay,
Telephone No. 344.
197

FOR SALE.

15-20 H.-P. NAPIER CAR—5-seated Landaulet Body, Lighting Dynamo system, spare wheel etc. Can be tried in Bombay by appointment. Suitable offers will be considered. ROLLS-ROYCE Ltd., Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay. 0695

B. Ans. M. TWIST, by Coil, 8 years, 1st class polo pony, very fast and handy, played in several tournaments still a maiden and likely to win races. Rs. 2,000.

Apply to CAPTAIN W. J. SIMPSON, I.M.S., Poona Horse, Secunderabad.

FOR SALE a BILLIARD TABLE by John Roberts, Bombay, Rs. 1,000, also various Accessories. List on application. Offer considered. Apply

MESS PRES.,
102nd Grenadiers,
Aurangabad, Deccan.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD a second hand Shiedmayer and Soehne PIANO. Apply at "DAWN PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO. Gowalia Tank, Bombay." 0710

TO BE LET.

A Married Couple on the Apollo Bunder Lane 2 large rooms fully furnished. E. Lights and fans to let with or without board. Excellent Cuisine. Apply Box 115 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

BOARD—RESIDENCE available Married Couple or single gents.—Apply Mrs. BURDETT, 4, Wellesley House, Cooperage.

BOARD—RESIDENCE available immediate occupation for Married Couple or Bachelors, also outside Board.—Apply Mrs. RENNARD 1, Waterloo Mansions.

TO LET—Two UPPER STORIES, open on all sides, situated near Sandhurst Road.—Apply to A. C. D'SOUZA and SONS, 46c, Khetwady Main Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET from 1st January 1914—The commodious first floor of SCHOEN HOUSE, Wodehouse Road.—Apply to Mr P M. MURZBAN, next door.

TO LET—At 107, Esplanade Road, Office Room, with water laid on, formerly occupied by medical man. Rent Rs. 75.—Apply Dr. BOYES on the Premises.

TO BE LET—For 2 months viz next March and April, a large and well Furnished Flat in Middle Colaba. Apply Box No. 501, care of "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET, a very desirable BUNGALOW, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, on the sea shore, situated admirably quiet, cool, and pleasant. Rent only Rs. 225, admirably suited to an English Family. For inspection and further particulars apply to.

B. SAKHARAMJI & CO.,
House and Estate Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE.

	Rs.	a.
Salt-Water Ballads. By John Masfield ...	3	1
The Daffodil Fields. By John Masfield, Author of "The Everlasting Mercy," etc. ...	3	1
The Hearts of Men. By H. Fielding, Author of "The Soul of a People," etc.	5	4
A Fair Conspirator. By H. Noel Williams, Author of "A Princess of Adventure." With a frontispiece in photogravure and sixteen other illustrations	8	8
America as I Saw it or America Revisited. By Mrs. Alec-Tweedie, Author of "Mexico as I saw it," "Thirteen years of a Busy Woman's Life", "Through Finland in Carts," etc. With 54 illustrations, including 16 cartoons by W. K. Haselden, A portrait of the author after an original water-colour drawing by Percy Anderson, and a photogravure plate from a photograph of the author ...	1	4
The Story of Greece. Told to Boys and Girls. By Mary MacGregor, Author of "The Story of Rome" "The Story of France," etc. With nineteen plates in colour by Walter Crane ...	6	9
A History of Germany. By H. F. Marshall, Author of "A History of France" "Our Island Story" "Scotland's Story," etc. With illustrations in Colour by A. C. Michael ...	6	9
Life-Giving Energy. By Prof. Richard J. Ebbard and F. W. Vogt ...	4	6
Australia. The Making of a Nation. By John Foster Fraser, Author of "Canada as It Is," "Quaint Subjects of the King," "Life's Contrasts," "The Siberis," "America at Work," "Red Russia," "Pictures from the Balkana." With 56 illustrations from photographs ...	2	10
New Science of Healing. By Louis Kuhne	5	4
Pillars of Society. By A. G. Gardiner, Author of "Prophets, Priests, and Kings" ...	6	9
Wild Animals of Yesterday and To-day. By Frank Finn, B.A., F.Z.S., Author of "Birds of the Countryside," "Wild Beasts of the World," etc., etc. Illustrated in colour and black and white by C. E. Swan ...	5	4
The Gardener. By Rabindranath Tagore Translated by the author from the original Bengali ...	3	15

THACKER & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

AS MONDAY, 10th November 1913, is a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, 470 Up on that day will run to ordinary week day timings leaving MATHERAN at 7-45 and arriving at NERAL at 9-17.

2 On Tuesday it will leave Matheran at 7-25, and arrive at Neral at 8-57 to connect with the Lonavala Express.

A. C. ROMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 4th November 1913. 262

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "KAWACHI MARU" having arrived on the 4th instant from JAPAN via Hong-kong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or Warehoused is not entitled to the survey. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 602 of 1913.

RE KESRIMUL BALCHAND of Bombay Hindu Jain Marwadi Inhabitant residing at Marwari Bazar out of Fort, and carrying on business in the name style and firm of Balchand Kaniram and Balchand Kesrimul in Bombay and in the name of Kesrimul Ratanchand at Burdwan; an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed KESRIMUL BALCHAND has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, 5th November, 1913. 0721.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next SESSION commences on January 5th 1914. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-30 a.m.

About five Scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and School Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain Scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 5th and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless Matriculates or School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 5th and the following days.

All candiates must pass an Examination in Physical Fitness held at the College on January 5th and the following days and must produce certificates of moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 13th October 1913.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO,, LTD.

TALE OF SCRAP METALS.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by THE AGENT, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, Trichinopoly, up to 4 p.m. of FRIDAY, the 28th November, 1913, for the purchase of Brass, Iron, Steel and Zinc Scrap, available at Negapatam and other stations on the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Railway.

2. A Tender Form and Schedule, to which is attached a notice embodying the terms and conditions, &c., of the sale, can be had on application to THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES, South Indian Railway Company, Limited Negapatam, on payment of Rs. 2.

3. THE AGENT, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, will not consider any Tender except on the Company's authorized form as aforesaid, and does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender, not to assign any reason for non-acceptance. He further reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in part.

A. MUIRHEAD,
Agent.
Agent's Office
Trichinopoly, 21st October, 1913.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the TREASURER in the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, which is to fall vacant shortly. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 500, rising by annual increment of Rs. 40 to Rs. 700 per mensem. Leave and pension will be earned under the rules in Civil Service Regulations. The Treasurer is directly responsible for the whole of the balances and valuables of the department and will be required to deposit Rupees One lakh in Government Promissory Notes and also to execute a bond jointly with two approved sureties for Rupees Fifty Thousand each. Particulars regarding the powers of the Treasurer as regards the appointment, removal of his subordinates and other information as also the form of security bond may be obtained from the office of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

Applications with copies of certificates regarding character and respectability together with the names, occupation and address of the sureties will be received by the Undersigned.

N. G. BASU,
for Head Commissioner.
Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.
The Treasury.
Calcutta, the 30th October, 1913.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, wish to engage a Managing Agent for working the Company's Mills situated in Shahdra (consisting of about 24,000 spindles and 450 looms) for a period of five years.

The Managing Agent will have to find the working capital 2 to 3 lakhs. Persons willing to take up the appointment should apply, stating terms on which they would be willing to work and name of party who will actually superintend work on their behalf to LALA HARKISHEN LAL, Bar-at-Law, (Cantab) Lahore, before 15th November 1913.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) COMPANY, LIMITED.

SINGARENI COLLIERIES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following stores for twelve months, commencing from the First day of January One thousand nine hundred and fourteen:—

Cocoanut Oil ... About	10 to	15	Cwts.
Castor Oil ..... ,,	200 to	300	Tons.
Bulk Oil Kerosene ,,	70 to	80,000	Galls.
Kerosene Oil 150 deg. flash ..... ,,	200 to	300	Cases.
Axle Oil ..... ,,	30 to	40	Tons.
Engine Oil (Heavy) ..... ,,	10 to	15	,,
H.E.Q. Oil or any other oil suitable for High Speed bearings	1 to	2	,,
Loco. Cylinder Oil (of Standard Oil Co.'s make) ... ,,	8 to	10	,,
F. F. F. Cylinder Oil (of Standard Oil Co.'s make) ... ,,	1 to	2	,,
Lamp Cotton (Long Sizing No. 1 Best) ,,	35 to	45	,,
Waste Cotton ... ,,	7 to	12	,,
Tallow Russian ,,	1 to	2	,,
Country Blasting Powder—To stand the test made at the Colliery, particulars of which may be had on application ... ,,	125 to	175	,,

To be delivered free at Singareni Collieries Station, N. G. S. Railway.

The Contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakages and other preventable causes.

Empty Oil Casks will not be returned.

Each item to be tender for separately.

Sealed tenders endorsed as such, with samples, will be received by the Colliery Manager, at his Office, Singareni Collieries, up to 4 p.m. of the 30th November 1913.

Form of tender can be had on application at this office.

The succesful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to deposit security in Government Paper, or in cash to the extent of 5 per cent. of the value of the Contract.

The Colliery Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

For further particulars apply to:—

THE COLLIERY MANAGER,
Hyderabad (Deccan) Co., Ld.,
SINGARENI COLLIERIES (DECCAN.)
Office of the Colliery Manager,
Singareni Collieries,
31st October 1913.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOKS.

Commenced 15th October, 1913.
12 noon to 7-30 p. m.
ON WEEK-DAYS
and 3 to 8 p. m. on Sundays.

Some of the Best Books on Every Subject to be had at the Cheapest Price! A Very Rare and Splendid Opportunity for Book Buyers! An astonishing Reduction in Prices! English Literature in all its Branches. Some Rare and Useful Books, History, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Technological, etc. Reference Books of all Sorts. A Number of "Libraries", including "Collins' Clear-Type", "Everyman's", "Scott Library", "World Library", etc. Quite a Variety of Prize and Presentation Books. Valuable Books relating to India.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND, AND SON,
BOOK-SELLERS,
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provi after their death for their wives in the of a monthly pension for life. Subscr are based upon a very low scale. No tion between European and India Funds are invested in Government a approved Securities. Thirty per cent. total subscription is refunded to a s in the event of his wife pre-decea Twelve months' grace is allowed f subscription in the event of a subs ing his employment. Liberal comm offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DE
Secretary and T

THE SOUND IN VESTTM AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Sec bought and sold at the most favo rates. Expert and reliable advice and info tion given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

A REALLY NOTABLE FILM
"LOVE IN OLD BRABANT."
Full of pretty touches and quaint scenes.

The Magic Word
WIFFLES
is enough to guarantee a hearty laugh and there's 2,500 feet of it.

THE "VOLTURNO" DISASTER.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents
THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
To-night & To-morrow at 9-15 sharp
"THE PINK LADY"
The Success of the Two Hemispheres.
The Rage of America.

Saturday night.
Important Revival of the Highly Amusing Musical Comedy
"THE DAIRYMAIDS"
From the Apollo Theatre, London.

MONDAY & TUESDAY NOV. 10th & 11th.
For the First Time in Bombay
The Screamingly Funny Musical Farce.
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."
From the Lyric Theatre, London.

Wednesday Nov. 12th.
For the First Time in Bombay
The Highly Romantic Musical Comedy
"PRINCESS CAPRICE"
From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.

Thursday November 13th.
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Great Gaiety Theatre, Success.
"THE SUNSHINE GIRL."
From the Gaiety Theatre, London.

Prices of Admission :—
Orchestra Stalls Rs. **5.**
Balcony Rs. **3** Gallery Re. **1.**
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.
Performance commences at 9-15 Sharp.
PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

Look out for the Bandmann Londoners in the latest London Ragtime Revues

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
in the History of India.
BOX PLANS NOW OPEN.

MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO. JAN. MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY.
THE RENOWNED
PIANIST, VIOLINIST AND 'CELLIST.
Complete change of Programmes Nightly.

PRICES.
BOXES from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
STALLS Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
DRESS CIRCLE Rs. 6.
Box Plan open at ROSE & Co.
Manager : HOWARD EDIE. and
W. ANGUS McLEOD.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Tharni Road. **NIGHTLY** Tel. No. 1271.
FROM 7 to 8 and 10 to 11.
A GREAT THREE-REEL DETECTIVE DRAMA
DUBLIN DAN
THE IRISH DETECTIVE.
An arresting story of the clever tracking of a criminal. This is a kinematographic representation of the well-known stage-attract oa of the same name.
3,000 of Thrills. Several other Good Pictures.
NIGHTLY FROM 8-30 to 9-30 ONLY.
CHARLES DICKENS' GREAT WORK. | **"TALE OF TWO CITIES."**
PRIZE SHOWS *Saturday 5-30 to 6-30 ("Tale of Two Cities.")* / *Sunday 5-30 to 6-30 (New Programme.)*

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES AND MOTOR CARS, &c.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Shaikh Abdul Rehman bin Shaikh Abdul Aziz Ebrahim, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 8th November 1913 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the bungalow situate at the next door to the bungalow of Mr. Gulabchand Damania, Solicitor, and behind the Orient Club at Chowpatty, the household teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture (made to order) by well-known makers, such as dining tables, arm and armless chairs, drawing room sets of sofas and chairs, single and double almiras, safe by Harichand, revolving top office table, dressing and wash-hand tables, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, iron and teakwood single and double cots, teapoys, side-tables, carpets, card-tables, bentwood chairs, mirrors, easy, low and Curzon chairs, hat-stands, reclining sofas, marble topped round tables, panel door almiras, silver presentation cups, copying press, cabinets, glass door almira, filter, big folding table, glassware, crockeryware and a large lot of towels, bed-sheets, rugs, &c., and other miscellaneous household goods.

At 5 p.m. (S.T.).

1 Motor Car No. 2159 by Rolls Royce.
1 Motor Car No. 1900 by Renault (specially ordered out to The French Motor Co.).
1 English-made Lady's Gig (Dog-Cart).
1 Handsome "C" Spring Cane-shaped Victoria by Fulker.
1 Grey Arab Horse.
1 Australian Waler Horse, very showy and beautiful.
1 Lot Motor Tyres.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be taken delivery of on the next day after the full payment of balancing amount.

Goods are on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 9TH NOVEMBER, 1913.

On SUNDAY, the 9th November at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the groundfloor of the "Admiralty House" opposite the Parsee Sanitarium at Colaba (near Post Office, Colaba), the valuable handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, platedware, dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboards, dinner waggons, bookstands, plush and tapestry-lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, grand cottage piano, mirror and panel door single and double almiras, single and double iron and brass bedsteads, gown presses, chest of drawers, hat-stands, marble dressing and washhand tables, wardrobe, dispense tables, baba car, telescopic hall lamp, Singapore cane chairs, low. easy and Curzon chairs, pictures, clocks iron cooking stove, baba cots, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of F. E. Otto, Esqr., of the Carriage and Waggon Department, G. I. P. Railway, proceeded home and others.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq , the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Jehangir Byramjee Dalal, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the bungalow next to the bungalow of Mr. Darasha Dubash, near Napean Sea Road and at the end of Narayen Dabulker Road, high class household teakwood and blackwood French polished dining, drawing and bed-room furniture by well-known makers, consisting of dining table in 7 pieces, dining chairs, elegant marble-topped sideboards, dinner waggons, handsome bric-a-brac cabinets, sofas, cushioned drawing-room sofas and chairs, writing tables with cabinets, zoonda almira, single and double almiras, plate-cupboards, show cases, carved furniture, iron safes by Milner, Chetwood and other well-known makers, rich marble pillars, tiled teapoys and teappys with figures, oil-paintings, hat-stands, bentwood chairs, low and Curzon and easy chairs, jardineers, palm stands, chiffoniers, pictures and easels, screens, vases, centre-pieces, and table ornaments, China flower-pots, card table, clocks, very valuable Dresden terra-cotta and bronze figures, rich platedware, brass and copper cooking utensils, electric lights, chandeliers, table and ceiling fans, etc.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd.)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken by the next day after the Sale.

Catalogues are published and the goods are on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th November, 1913.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT DOCTOR STREET AND AT THE CORNER OF BAPTY ROAD, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Govindji Padamsee and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagor Mr. Essoofalli Jiwaji in exercise of the power of sale reserved to him under an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 10th day of February 1896 and made between Jiwaji Lookmanji and Essofalli Jiwaji of the one part and the said Govindji Padamsi of the other part Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers. will on SATURDAY, the 8th day of November, 1913, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 167 8/9 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Doctor Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1390. and New No. 8552, Old Survey No. 1039 and New Survey No. 4410 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7042 and 7917 and Street No. 227 and 231, Doctor Street and No. 75, Bapty Road and bounded as follows, *i.e.* :—On or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the aforesaid Doctor Street, on or towards the North by the Bapty Road, and on or towards the South by the Karim Saheb Yasin Saheb, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of said Jiwaji Lookmanji and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji and Devidas, Solicitors for the Mortgagee at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT ARDESEER DADY STREET, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Kanga, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Raghunath Chintaman Joshi and on account and at the risk of Toolas Ebrahim, the Administrator of the estate of Ebrahim Farras deceased, the Mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 31st day of July, 1912, Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI, Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY, the 15th day of November 1913, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground, rent, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 184 3/9 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ardeseer Dady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 16, 17, 18 and 19, and New No. 11220 to 11223, Old Survey No. 594, 2/595, 1/595 and 596, and New Survey No. 5369, 2/5368, 5368 and 5367 and 3A/5368 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6715, 6716 and 6717 and Street No. 75, 77, 79, 83 and bounded as follows, *i.e.*, :—On or towards the East by the property of Esmail Tejoriwalla, on or towards the West by the Ardeseer Dady Street, on or towards the North by the property of Amirajan bin Ebrahim Khan and on or towards the South by the Sidick Soomar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Kanga, Solicitors for the Mortgagee at their office No. 67, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th November, 1913.

CROMPTON CEILING FANS.
FOR DIRECT CURRENT.
THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE
HIGH BREEZE, LOW CONSUMPTION OF CURRENT.
CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,
35-37 APOLLO ST.,
BOMBAY.
30-

AUCTION SALE:

BENNETT & CO..
No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 8th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred bicycle wheels cabriolet, in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria with a young Arab horse and a set of new English harness.
3 sets of English harness and one set of double harness English (nearly new).

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Chimna Butcher Street.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage, Mr. Ibrahimji Kadibhai Mithaiwalla, and under and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 8th day of November, 1909, and expressed to be made between Abdool Hussein Kadibhai Mithaiwalla (since deceased), and the said Ibrahimji Kadibhai Mithaiwalla of the one part, and Ibrahimji Abdabhai and Vazirbai, wife of the said Ibrahimji Abdabhai of the other part Messrs. BENNETT and Co.. Auctioneers, will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 6th day of November. 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public Auction on the premises the under-mentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground or quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chimna Butcher Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1622, 1622, 1622, 1622, 1622, 1622, New Nos. 8749, 8750, 8751, Old Survey Nos. 5-924, 6-924. 5-924, 6-924, New Survey Nos. 4338, 4339, 2-4338, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 7219, 7220 and 7257, and Street Nos. 146 to 152 and 185, containing by admeasurement (253 1-9) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the said Chimna Butcher Street, on or towards the west by Khoja Street, on or towards the north by the property of the Borah Jamat, and on or towards the south by the property of Vijkorebai, widow of Kapoorchand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the Transferee, at their office, in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th November, 1913.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

Bombay, Nov. 5th 1913.

274. *Leave.*—The undermentioned is granted leave of absence for 6 months from 1st November 1913.
No. 1346 Gunner J. Finch No. 1 Company.
272. *Squad Drill and Rifle Exercise.*—Parades willbe held for Squard Drill and Rifle Exercise for Nos. 1 and 2 Companies every Wednesday evening at 7 P.M. Commencing from Wednesday 5th November 1913.
Section Commenders are requested to get their Sections to attend these parades as strong as possible.
All recruite should attend.
Rifles and Side-Arms will be issued on parade.
Dress :-Plain Clothes.
266. *Lecture.*—A lecture will be delivered by Captain E. P. Cudlip, R.A. at Head Quarters on Thursday evening the 6th instant, at 7 P.M.
Subject :—Practice Seawards 1913-14.
278. *Parade.*—Saturday 8th November, 1913, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D.R.F. at Colaba North Battery.
Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 P.M., where Gharries will be provided. Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress :—Khaki and Caps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay 6th November 1913.

1176. *Parade.*—Route March. Monday the 10th instant. The Battalion will parade for a March through the City. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5. P.M.
Dress.-Drill Orders, Uniform, Shorts with helmets.
1177. The First Aid Class will not be held on Monday the 10th instant owing to the March out.
1178. *Leave.*—No. 7002 Vol. J. Pinto, "D" Coy., is granted leave of absence from 1st November 1913 to 1st December 1914.
1179. *Enrolment.*—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company :—
No. 7596 Vol. J. F. D'Souza.

(Signed) F.H. James, Captain
Offg. Adjutant; Bombay Vol. Rifles.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 5th November 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average Night temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab; day temperature is also above normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme western and north-western districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in east Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess in Sind and in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Both maximum and minimum temperature are in excess at Indore. Minimum temperature is in excess at Dwarka and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usaul. Day temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Weather has been again dry. A few showers are possible in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN
at 8 a. m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th of November 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	90.8	77.6	59	..	0.00	—0.12
PUNJAB—						
Multan	86.3	60.0	55	..	0.00	0.00
Rawalpindi	76.4	52.6	85	..	0.11	+0.11
Lahore	85.4	55.2	69	..	0.00	0.00
Sirsa	85.3	55.0	55	..	0.00	0.00
Ambala	85.5	52.9	75	..	0.05	—0.11
Delhi	84.0	61.8	61	..	0.00	—0.03
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.0	66.5	41	..	0.00	—0.03
Mainpuri	88.3	60.1	67	..	0.00	—0.09
Jhansi	94.6	64.5	38	..	0.00	—0.03
Cawnpore	87.6	60.5	70	..	0.00	—0.18
Allahabad	91.1	59.0	50	..	0.00	—0.08
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	90.1	59.8	55	..	0.00	0.00
Karachi	89.0	72.0	51	..	0.00	—0.03
Ajmer	88.1	56.2	58	..	0.00	—0.01
Jaipur	88.2	72.1	35	..	0.00	—0.01
Kotah	93.6	68.6	40	..	0.00	0.00
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.0	66.5	65	..	0.00	0.00
Dwarka	85.8	78.2	89	..	0.00	0.00
Veraval	88.1	70.8	79	..	0.00	0.00
Rajkot	93.1	67.3	73	..	0.00	0.00
Bhavnagar Para.	93.0	66.8	53	..	0.00	0.00
Surat	94.4	65.6	73	..	0.00	0.00
Ahmedabad	94.6	68.2	49	..	0.00	0.00
Dessa	94.3	60.4	56	..	0.00	0.00
Neemuch	89.9	59.5	41	..	0.00	0.00
Indore	90.1	61.1	44	..	0.00	—0.05
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.3	56.8	56	..	0.00	—0. 9
Saugor	90.8	62.1	53	..	0.00	—0.03
Hoshangabad	91.1	59.4	53	..	0.00	—0.03
Khandwa	94.2	61.1	40	..	0.00	—0.08
Akola	96.2	59.0	34	..	0.00	—0.10
Amraoti	90.8	64.8	33	..	0.00	—0.08
Nagpur	91.1	59.3	48	..	0.00	—0.22
Chanda	89.3	58.0	72	..	..	—0.25
Raipur	87.7	63.6	53	..	..	—0.16
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.9	74.1	81	..	..	—0.19
Ratnagiri	86.3	70.4	76	..	..	—0.20
Mormugao	84.0	71.7	95	..	..	—0.38
Karwar	87.2	70.0	94	..	..	—0.80
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.9	59.1	42	..	..	—0.10
Ahmednagar	89.6	57.0	62	..	..	—0.19
Poona	90.0	58.8	40	..	..	—0.22
Sholapur	91.8	62.6	45	..	0.00	—0.40
Bijapur	90.2	63.8	51	..	0.00	—0.32
Belgaum	86.3	59.5	35	..	0.00	—0.66
Aurangabad	88.9	63.0	58	..	0.00	—0.19
Nizamabad (Indur).	89.4	53.7	58	..	0.00	—0.22
Hyderabad	88.8	62.2	..	..	0.00	—0.51
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.8	75.3	77	..	0.03	—0.86
Calicut	86.8	75.6	84	..	2.03	+0.60
Cochin	87.2	73.7	78	..	0.96	—0.97
Colombo	87.5	74.5	88	..	1.76	—0.52
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.8	70.2	71	..	0.00	—2.23
Bellary	91.0	66.8	62	..	0.00	—0.71
Guddapah	90.5	70.5	74	..	0.00	—0.79
Madras	86.5	73.0	70	..	0.24	—2.62
Bangalore	82.8	63.3	78	..	0.00	—0.97
Coimbator	88.4	69.3	72	..	0.39	—0.14
Trichinopoly	88.1	71.3	75	..	0.30	—0.71
aeg14patam	84.7	76.2	80	..	4.32	+0.73

WHY MONEY IS DEAR.

The great fall in the price of Consols was due, in some measure, to influences especially affecting that stock and British Government stocks generally. But they were not the only or principal causes of the fall. A similar fate had overtaken the stocks of almost every Government in the world which had been in the enjoyment of first-rate credit. The fact simply was that capital was no longer prepared to serve on the terms which it was willing to accept when those securities were created. It had, so to speak, struck for higher wages. And it was for the time being, at any rate, in a position to obtain them. The squeeze was greater in young countries like Canada, or in countries of recent vast industrial development like Germany, than in a country like France, where capital had been pilling up for years and had not had the same sudden spurt of industrial activity to absorb it. But with the free movement of capital from one country to another a greatly heightened demand in any part of the world made itself felt more or less, in every part.—Viscount Miner, at the Birmingham and Midland Institute.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Nov. 5.

Practically no rain is reported this morning. Temperature is high in the central parts of the country and normal elsewhere. Conditions are again unsettled in the United Provinces and in the extreme north.

Forecast :—A few light showers in the western Himalayas.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY 4th November 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	Inches	29.921
Temperature of Air	degrees	80.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„	75.1
Dew Point	„	73.1
Relative humidity of Air	„	0.793
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		0.2
Maximum temperature of Air . ..	egrees	86.9
Minimum do. do. ..		73.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		N, NE, ENE. SW, N.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	133

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 5th November, was 30.123 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F In case of the anerold no temperature correction is needed But for comparison at 80° F. all anerold readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince' Dock Sill.

1913		High Water			
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on sill.	
	November	h.	m.	ft.	in
Thur.	6	m 5	19	28	1
		5	46 a	27	8
Friday	7	m 6	26	28	2
		7	35 a	26	6
Satur.	8	m 7	43	25	2
		8	38 a	24	4
Sun.	9	m 8	21	25	5
		9	14 a	25	1
Mon.	10	m 8	53	25	8
		9	46 a	26	1
Tues.	11	m 9	23	26	0
		10	17 a	26	11

1913		Low Water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	November	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur.	6	0	39 a	20	6
		11	22 a	20	5
Friday	7	m 1	34 a	19	10
Satur.	8	m 1	0	20	10
		2	14 a	19	1
Sun.	9	m 1	58	20	7
		2	44	18	4
Mon.	10	m 2	44	20	2
		3	11 a	17	7
Tues.	11	m 3	24	19	10
		3	38 a	16	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

November.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	
6. (Thur.	6h.	41H. 6h.	4m
7. (Fri.)	6h.	41m. 6h.	3m
8. (Satur.)	6h.	42m. 6h.	3m.
9. (Sun.)	6h.	42m. 6h.	3m.
10. (Mon.)	6h.	43m. 6h.	2m
11. (Tues.)	6h.	44m. 6h.	2m

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

New Mooo.	Oct.	30th	7h 59.2m.	P. M
First Quarter,	Nov.	6th.	0h 4.4m.	A. M
Full Moon	„	14th	4h 41.4m.	A. M
Last Quarter.	„	21st	1h 20.5m.	5 P. M

MANNERS OF THE ENGLISH.

The manners of the English are, of course, notoriously bad, whether they live in the country or in the town; but I do not think that any one class is worse than another. On the whole, I am inclined to agree with Mr. Stephen Reynolds and with Mr. Chesterton, that the poor are more ceremonial and courteous than the rich. They are not, it is true, gifted with the graciousness of the Spaniard or the Breton peasant. English mechanics or labourers do not struggle with their bag of tools held in their hands, in order to take off their cap to their fellow-worker and to bid him "good morning," as one sees workmen do on the Danish highroad. Nor can they refuse a tip—a rare occurrence I admit—with the graciousness of the French workmen who helped Stevenson with his canoe on his Inland Voyage.—F. E. Green, in the "Milgate Monthly."

...AL.

...ARKET.

...QUOTATIONS.

...TER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4

... on London at Paris Fcs.	74 15 16 25-29
... %	863-4
Cheques on London	20 49½
Silver Spot	£7 7 16
2 months hence	27 3-8
...cing Tone of Silver:— Very Quiet	
...ujee Paper 3½ %	63 3-4
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate).	1-3 29-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd ultimo	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	4 3-4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3-8
" Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7-9
Interest day to day loans	3 3-4
Interest 7 day market loans	4 1-4
Transfer on Bombay Rs. 10,00,000 @ 1-4 1-8	

Portsaid 5th NOV.

The P. & O. Co's S. S. Mantua has shipped gold to the value of £ 200,000 for India.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market presented a very firm and steady tone to-day. The market opened at Rs. 95-5-6, but gradually improved to Rs. 95-6-6 and closed at that rate for 30th November delivery. Owing to financial crisis prevailing in Bombay, the public exhibit an inclination to invest their savings in the gilt-edged security which has resulted in keeping steady the Paper Market.

SHARES.

The Share Market is in a state of lull at present, and things are not likely to assume a normal position till the Mahurat settlement is over. A fair amount of business for cash was done during the course of the day and the improvement in the prices of several Mill shares was well maintained.

Davids were placed in the morning at Rs. 445 but at the close changed hands for Rs. 450 for cash.

Faguls were in demand at Rs. 447-8 Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 700 and Finlay at 292-8. Swans kept steady at Rs. 260.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 1,850 X. D. and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,495 for cash.

Standards moved up to Rs. 1,145.

The Eastern Bank shares declined to Rs. 81.

The Specie Bank shares stood steady in the vicinity of Rs. 39.

The Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 78.

Gujrat Railway shares were quoted at Rs. 112.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

Although the holiday feeling still prevails to some extent, our markets are steadily improving after pujahs brisk business being reported. In the exchange market large transactions took place to-day in both bills and forward remittances. Telegraphic transfers are quoted at 1-4 1/16, on demand is mentioned at 1-4 1/8, document attached bills went at 1-4 14/32 for three months, and at 1-4 19/32 for six months. Government paper sold at Rs. 93 for cash and at Rs. 95 for the forward position. In the share market coal investments were the only attraction, rates in this department being easier. Tea shares created some enquiry, but jute mill scrip was neglected. Values continue on the downward trial in marks for raw jute. Rs. 80 is the value of first marks to-day and a sale is reported to mills at Rs. 79. Sellers are offering freely and unable to hold owing to financial stringency, kutcha bale sellers are in a similar position. Stocks are accumulating and buyers are holding off with the result that forced sales are being made at buyers own rate. In gunnies prices have also a downward tendency. There are no buyers and not only holders but also bears are depressing the rates. Mills have come out more freely at current rates.

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, November 4.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	121,000		
Day's Exports to Great Britain	42,000		
Day's Exports to Continent	3,000		
Futures at New York Jan. price 13·30	closed.	Previous	Closing
Futures at New York Mar. price 13·½	closed.	Previous	Closing
Spot Cotton at New York 13½.	Previous price		14.00.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans price 13·3-4.	Quite.	Previous	
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.			
Futures at New Orleans; Jan. price 13.49.	13·55.	Previous	
Futures at New Orleans; Mar. price 13.53.	13·60,	Previous	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	closed		
Demand Bills			
Dilv. Commercial Bars			

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	12,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	2,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	
Total Day's Imports	68,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—good biz done-Easier.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :— Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market:—Dull and weak.

Mid Americans	7·60 d
Egyptian G F	10·25 d

New York 11 a.m. Jan. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) March.. New York market closed.
New York Official noon call Jan. ; Mar. New York market closed.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.. 13-51 Mar. 13-55.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
N. D.	7·14	7 17
D. J.	7·11	7·14
J. F	7·11	7·14
F. M.	7·11	7·13
M. A.	7·10	7·13
A M	7.10	7 13
M. J.	7.10	7 13
J. J.	7.08	7·11
J. A.	7·05	7·08
A. S.	6·87	6·90

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Stron
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	27,000

Future delivery prices :—

Months.	Previous closing	Price To-day's	price
N. D.	7·17		7·17
D. J.	7·14		7·14
J. F.	7·14		7 14
F. M.	7·13		7·14
M. A.	7·13		7.14
A. M.	7·13		7.14
M. J.	7·13		7.14
J. J.	7.11		7.12
J. A.	7.08		7.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Nov. 4

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" Steady prices firm
" "Cloths" Quiet Small Biz doing

Weft American 54's	125-8
" Egyptian 80's	19
Tone "Yarns"	Steady
Weft Egyptian 32's	13¼
Twist 32's W.T.C.	11
" 32's B.	11¼
" 36's W.T.C.	11¼
" 36's B.	11¼
" 42's	12 1-4
" American 60's	17
" Egyptian 60's	17 3-4
" 80's	22

Shipping arrivals:—Monarcs, Caspian, Sultan Hall, Ninive Habsburg.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½ 38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading	7-9½
Grey Shirtings 44"by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8-6
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	3-2
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2-3½
" Shirtings 32 38" by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500	
Cloths Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	13-10½
16's Bannerulls Twist	11¾
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11 11-16
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	6 11-16
Buyers or sellers.	nominal
Months	Nov.-Dec.
Water Twist American 30's	11 3-8
" " " 40's	12
Mule " " " 40's	11½
" " " 50's	13¼
" " " 60's	15½
" " Egyptian 40's	17½
" " " 50's	17½
" " " 60's	18½

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON. 5.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £71½ ; Copper Braziers £87½ ; Yellow Metal 7½

Freight.—Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 12-6 ; value.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 4161bs. 85 % ex-Ship 53 ; Nov.-Dec. ; Antwerp ; sellers. Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 4161bs. ex-Ship 53½ ; Nov.-Dec. ; Antwerp sellers. Rapeseed, Brown. 4161bs. ex-Ship 47½ ; Nov.-Dec. ; Antwerp ; sellers dull. Linseed Bombay per 4161bs. ex-Ship 45 ; Nov.-Dec. ; Antwerp ; Buyers canal quiet. Calcutta Linseed 44½ ; Nov.-Dec. ; London done sellers quiet.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged :—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 36½ ; Nov.-Dec. ; London done. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal dull.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3½ ; Oct.-Nov. ; sellers.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-8½ ; sellers Nov.-Dec. ; small business doing; prices rather easier. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-1½ ; nominal Jan.-March ; quite neglected. German Beet-root 88 % 9-6½ ; sellers November ; German Beet-root 88 % 9-10½ ; sellers May ; Refined flat closed steadier. E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-9½ ; sellers Nov.-Dec. ; quiet and unchanged. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-9½ ; November ; value. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay 11-8½ ; November ; value. Java Sugar unchanged still nothing doing.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 41½ ; Nov.-Dec. ; Antwerp ; sellers quiet.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-17-6 ; Nov.-Dec. ; Hull Sellers quiet but steady.

REPORT OF THEFT.

Shivnarayan Buldeodas, residing at Matunga, has made a report to the police stating that on the night of the 2nd instant he had retired to sleep at 11-30 p.m., leaving the door of the staircase as well as the hall wide open. On awakening the following morning he noticed that his shirt which he had hung up on the rack in the hall and which contained Rs. 96 in cash as well as gold links and studs set with diamonds and pearls, and worth Rs. 700 had been stolen.

As he does not suspect his neighbours and as they are all ascetics, he requests the police not to question them.

AN EARLY MORNING SURPRISE.

On getting out of bed yesterday morning Mr. Burny of the Byculla Club, was surprised to find the side door of his room ajar and his gold links and other property in the shape of clothing, valued at Rs. 120, missing. A report has been made to the police.

Established 1858.

BADHAM PILE & CO.

Telegraphic Address:
"BADHAMS," BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

LADIES' FOOTWEAR

LATEST LONDON STYLES
IN
EVENING AND WALKING SHOES.
SUEDE, GLACE SATIN GOLD AND SILVER TINSEL
WHITE KID EVENING SHOES.
SUEDE, GLACE AND POPLIN WALKING SHOES
IN VARIOUS COLOURS AND STYLES.

A CHOICE SELECTION.

Illustrated Booklet Sent Post Free.

BOMBAY, POONA, SECUNDERABAD.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay	Jan.July	13%	1,600
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	64-4
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,73
Bank of Madras	do.	12½%	1651
Bank of Rangoon		6%	101
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8%	70
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld, Rs. 10	do.	7½%	19
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25.		6	22
The Central Co-opratives Bank, Rs. 15.		6½	1-4
Specie Bank Rs. 50.		6%	19
Standrd Bank Rs. 50.			89
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld			48
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	14%	282
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30		18%	361
New Issue) Rs. 15	June	10%	40
Punjab National Bank	do.		17
EXCHANGEG BANKS		10%	175
Chatered Bank			
Mercantle Bank 12 A		16%	£60
12 B		7%	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4	Feb.-Aug.	£4	£87½
National Bank of India £12	New Sep.Marc	5% 14%	82 0 600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad advance	May-Oct.	25	85
Elliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	7
Gerar Manufacturing			1
Bo Cotton Manufacturing.			150
Bo Dying and M. Co.,		25	64
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	490
Century	Apl.-Oct.	6	220
Central India	May.-Nov.	65	1,875
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	625
Chinoi Silk		20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	30	1,350
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	492
Connaught	do.	Nil.	100
Coorla	April	40	640
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	100
Crimbhoy	do.	10	206-4
David	May.-Nov.	20	450
Edward Sassoon		8	180
Emperor Edward		25	480
Empress	Mar.-Sep.		150
Fazulbhoy	May	20	450
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,425
Finlay Mills.		7-8	292-8
Gold Mohur		25	500
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	630XD
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	150
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching		4	10
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	425
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	137-8
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	240
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	120
Jewraj Baloo	May	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nill	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec.	25	900
Khatao	May.-Nov.	45	1,340
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	700
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,215
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec.	75	1,200
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	2,160
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	2,500
Meyer Sassoon		Nill	80
Monarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	2,800
Nawab of Cambay		30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	7	212-8
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	30	925
Phoenix	Jan.-July	7	140
Proprietory	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	390
Ripon	do.	Nil	250
Sassoon Cc	April	Yr.50	850½
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June.-Dec.	250	4,600
S. Maharatta	Nov.		55
Standard Mills	May-Nov.	40	1,085
Sun	Oct.		95
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	200
Swan	New O	10	260
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1495
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1290
Union Mill		Nil.	250
Vishnu Cotton O.		Nil.	420
P.		Nil.	695
Western India	Sep.	45	560XD
Mysore Spinning	July	15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	year Rs.
Akbar	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurraches	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6¾	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	130
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley		6	95
Harvey and Sabhpty	July	40	725
Hindustan P.&M.		15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	135XD
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.		7%	707
Kaangaum	Sept.	30	365
Mahmudpura Ctn.		7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufacturing	Aug.	12½	230
New East India	Sep.	75	910
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov.	50	830
New Berar	Oct.	35	530
New Price of Wales	do.	45	750
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Valkart, U.P. Ld.,	Sept.	40	650
Vardwan G. P.		12	130

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Rly.	Feb.-July	6½	603
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug.	6%	139
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100	Jan.-July.	4	115
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80.		4%	115
Guzerat Rlys Rs. 100		4	114
Hind Light Rys.	June-Dec.		142
Kapti valley Railway Co.,	Apl.-Aug.	7½	562-8
Ahmedabads Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	135

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year
Ack Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	Nil.	150
Alia U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20	August	Nil.	13
Bamankua			4
Backbay Bath			
Badham Pile		2	93
Baroda Tram Co.,	Jan.-Aug.	Nil.	45
Bo. Buma T. Corpr.'		15	750
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., L. (P. / O.)	Feb.-Aug.	6% 5%	169 192
Bombay Ice Manufg.'	H. yearly	20	
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	30	900
Bo. Land and Building		5	500
Bombay Steam O	Mar.-Sep.	6%	227-8
Navigation Co., P.	Sep.-Oct.	20%	265
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	30Hyr	26
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan.	8	455
Delhi Flour	Sept.	30	
Emprire of I. L. Rs. 50.			110
Indian Mercantle In Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	Dec.	30 1½	530 20
Indian Cotton Oil Company. O (Old 100 New / Issue 75)	June	7%	105 80
P 100	Oct.-July	7%	200
John Roberts & Co.'	July.	10%	182
Jost' Fans Supply Co., Rs. 50.	do.	10%	41
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175		12	181
Karraches Landing Rs. 75.	July.		108
Marks & Co.,		16	101
Marsland Pre Co., OO		Nil.	79
Marsland Price Co., P.		7%	74
Napier Hotel Co.,	May	Rs. 3½	35
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	July.	20	505
Phillips & Co.,	Sept.	10%	35
Port Canning Co.,		45	800
Shivraipur Synd, etc.,			21-4
Sidar Car'bic G's Co.,	Mar.-Aug.		70
Soundy & Co.,		Nil.	30
Tata Iron and Steel Co., (O. / D. / P.)	Jan. & July		76 147 146
Tata Hydro Electric		4%	1020
" " P. 800			900
Tacker & Co., 800		17%	210
Telephone & Co.,	May	Rs. 2½	75
Treacher & Co.,	July	Rs. 15	495

Buyer 28—Seller Nom—Nominal price
OP—com-dividend XD Mr-dividend.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

November 5th

S. S. Navasino	Simple	Calcutta	Oct. 24
S. S. Kawarhi Maru	Christiansen	Kobe	Oct. 7
S. S. Linga	Manley	karachi	Nov. 3

DEPARTURES.

November 5th.

S. S. Clan Lamont	Turton	Antwerp.
S. S. Konig	Caltzan	Zanzibar.
S. S. Bechwana	Bulkeby	New York.
S. S. Kybfels	Frisins	Karachi.
S. S. Fultala	Cocklin	Rangoon
S. S. Ardyalr	Auld	Genoa.
S. S. Lindula	Beresford	Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The following vessels obtain her port clearance on Wednesday:—

S. S. Dumra	Burbridge	Busreh via Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:

Steamer			
"	* Salsette	for	Aden.
"	Virawa	for	Calcutta.
"	Kawachi Maru	for	Kobe etc.
"	Dunrobin	for	Hull.

* To Arrive.

S. S. Navarino :—The steamer Navarino, 3,300 tons, Captain C. F. Simple, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta. which port she had left on October 24th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Kawachi Maru :—The Japan Line steamer Kawachi Maru, 3,821 tons, Captain A. Christiansen, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Kobe, which port she had left on October 7th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H Manley, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi, which port she had left on November 3rd with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lindula :—The B. I. S. N Coy's steamer Lindula, 2,183 tons, Captain W. Beresford, sailed on Wednesday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general and game bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dumra :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. D. Burbridge, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

WEDNESDAY November 5th 1913.

P. DOCK

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agent
A.	Cryfvale	Steel	T. M. & Co
B.	Himalaya	Evans	P & O. S. N & Co
C. & R.	City of Calcutta	Elliot	K. N. & Co
D. & E.	City or Sparta	McGregor	K. N. & Co.
	15 Sangola	Scott	M. M. & Co
H.	Abydos	Davis	B. & A. & Co
M.	ClanLamont	Turton	P. F. &Co
N.	Strathgarry	rant	& Co
P.	Inkenturm	Garstens	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Clan Macfarlane	Swanston J. F. & Co
2.	Elysia	Coverly W. & A. G.& Co
3.	Chupra	Macfadien M. M & Co
3.	Strathtullan	Meckenzi W. & A. G. & Co
4.	Saigon Maru	Namaquchi O. S. K
6.	Hindoo	Pearson J. F. & Co
8.	Cleopatra	Hub r A. L. S. N. & Co
9.	E. F. Ferdinand	Leva A. L. S. N. & Co
10 & 11	Arabia	Palmer P. & O. S. N. Co
12 & 13	City of Bombay	Gray K. N. & Co
14.	Durma	Burbridge M. M. & Co
300 Ton	Crane Selstan	Forbes M. M. & Co

H. W. V. D.

Linga Manley M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barala	Milne	M. M. & Co
Dalfield	Biddick	W & A. & Co
Dalwich	Hodding	T. M. & Co
Dunrobin	Carr	T. M. & Co
Elgin	Patts	K. N. & Co
Eleanor	Fainting	T. M. & Co
Elsenfels	Almaraz	W. & A. G. & Co
Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwant.
Khorsul	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kola	Minett	M. M. & Co
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K.
Navasino	Simple.	
Onda	Pittarm	M. M. & Co
Passy	Andrews	P. & O. S. N. Co
Rouna	Greenbury	M. M. & Co
Rangoon Maru	Rasmiss	N. Y. K.
Sardar	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co
Stepinotis	Goodridge	A. Y. & Co.
Stattugart	Nem	W. & A. G. & Co
Sultan Van Koetie	Bottima	W. & Co Glass & Co
Sabine	Coulore	W. & A. G. & Co
Sultan	Van Langkat Frees	M. O. A. G. & Co
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The following is a list of passengers per s. s. Salsette to London on 5th November, 1913.

Beaufort, Mr. F. H.; Downie, Mr. T. S., Fluker, Mr. J.; Harrison, Mr. E. C.; Hutchinson, Mr. J. W. Hely; Kothavala, Mr. H. K., Mackenzie, Mr. W. L.; Mackennon, Mr. D., Preston, Mr. R.; Riley, Mr. G.; Rutnven, Mr. W. J.; Shaw, Captain W. S. J.; Thompson, K. N. Ltd. E. N.; J.; Wood, Miss Carrie.

The N. Y. K. steamer Inaba Maru, left Kobe for Hongkong via Shanghai on the 4th instant.

BLASTING OPERATIONS AT MAZAGON.

FATAL MISHAP TO A WOMAN.

Yesterday at the morgue, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Luxmibai a Hindu woman aged thirty. The deceased, as has already been reported, was killed on the 28th ultimo, as a result of a huge stone falling on her back while blasting operations were going on at Bhundarwada Hill, Mazagon, at a distance of about 250 yards from the deceased's house. Poona Rukhma the person who was supervising the operations, in giving evidence at the inquest stated that he carefully saw that all the holes were properly covered after the powder was filled in, and that a timely warning was given to the neighbourhood before the fuses were ignited. Three charges were fired. The first two exploded in the usual way but when the third charge went off, a huge stone one maund and a eleven seers in weight was thrown in the air and fell through the deceased's house on to her back when she was nursing her child, and killed her on the spot.

Mr. Athavle, pleader, who was present on behalf of Rukhma, stated that this was an unfortunate but unforeseen occurrence. The jury returned a verdict that death resulted from injuries received by a stone accidentally falling on the deceased during blasting operations. The jury at the conclution made the following remark: The jury are of opinion that all people living in the neighbourhood where blasting operations are going on should be warned to remove in time.

POSTAL HOLIDAY.

Monday, the 10th November, 1913, will be observed as a Post Office holiday on account of Bakrid. On that day all Post Offices in Bombay will observe the same working hours as on Sundays, but the telegraph branch of the combined offices will remain open as on week days.

NEW DELHI.

BEGINNING OF THE SEASON.

ARRIVAL OF THE SERVICES COMMISSION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 1.

Dusty Delhi is now putting on her winter mantle. The weather has greatly improved and it is delightful in the morning and evening though warm in the day. The huge pile of buildings known as the Secretariat, along the Alipur Road, is showing signs of life and activity, but the tin gods of Simla will not be in residence at the Capital for at least a month to come. Burra sahibs and burra mems are due here by the second week of this month, while most of the chota sahibs will winter up at Simla. The Society moths and butterflies are now hovering over the plains of Northern India and will not settle down at Delhi, till the gates of the Imperial Gymkhana Club are wide open. I am beginning to doubt if the pledge of seven months' stay will ever be carried out. Of course, the persuading argument is that Delhi is not yet ready and even when she is ready to receive the august visitors on the southern site, Government will find it extremely difficult to sojourn in the plains for seven months from grilling September to dusty April.

I notice signs of improvements all round and the fly nuisance has practically disappeared. The main roads have been improved and adapted to motor and vehicular traffic. This and other improvements are indeed creditable to the Delhi administration over which Mr. Hailey so ably presides. In Shahjahan's old city signs of extensive improvements are unmistakable, and the considerable improvements made to Sabzimandi-Kutub Road have benefitted the inhabitants.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

The Delhi Season of 1913-14 begins to-day with the arrival of the Public Services' Commission. I am glad to be able to tell you that both Sir Valentine Chirol and Mr. Gokhale, who were practically invalided last spring, are looking well and fit. The Commission this year will have to deal with a variety of subjects and it will be difficult for your readers to follow the conditions that govern our Imperial Services, many of which owe their present prosperity to Lord Curzon's administration. From all I hear the witnesses representing Financial, Educational, Forest and other branches of the Services are opening their mouths very wide and extravagant demands will be made for better pay and pension. I am beginning to fear that the financial effect of the Commission's recommendations will be anything but satisfactory to the tax-payers. Indians may secure fresh appointments in the Public Services, but there are prospects of all-round improvements in pay and pension of the Imperial Services, which will make a substantial hole in the finances of the country.

THE CAPITAL IN THE MAKING.

There are no signs of the permanent Capital yet, but this winter Raisina will be a sort of canvas city wherein will be accommodated the builders of the new Delhi. Telephone wires have been taken to Kutub and all the important camps are connected with an exchange at Raisina Hill. A number of service roads have been opened and these will facilitate the transport of building materials. I have been watching the Delhi scheme for some time, but no estimate of any kind has been forthcoming. The Engineering Staff have been busy upon the projects during the summer and the Government of India ought to be able to enlighten the public as to the nature of the buildings and their cost. The most important factor in all business transactions is the cost and Government is wisely or unwisely reticent as to their ways and means. At all events I feel sure that four millions is a very low cost for the huge undertaking. I think the Viceroy should speak on Delhi affairs in opening the Imperial Legislative Council on the 6th January.

The continued absence of rains is keenly felt here and prices are steadily rising. This will also to no small extent interfere with the progress of the new Capital.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR.

On Sunday night, while Mr. G. F. Weston was driving a motor car at Pydownie, a Mahomedan happened to get in the way and was knocked down by the mud-guard. He was picked up and removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died yesterday. Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on his dead body yesterday at the morgue. Evidence recorded showed that Mr. Weston was driving at a moderate speed and that he was sounding his horn from time to time. The accused, it appears was drunk and was staggering on the road. Dr. Prescott also corroborated the statement that the accused was drunk at the time of the accident as he was smelling of country liquor when he was admitted to the hospital. His death was caused by concussion of the brain. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

TIRED OF LIFE.

A DOCTOR COMMITS SUICIDE.

Yesterday at the morgue, Mr. G. H. Chalk, the Coroner concluded the enquiry regarding the death of Ratanchand Ladha, a native doctor, who was found dead in his room at Pinjrapole on the 29th ultimo. A post-mortem examination was held on the deceased's body when it was discovered that death was due to arsenic poisoning. On the death of the deceased his room was searched by Inspector O'Brien when some papers were found among his belongings which showed that the deceased had a number of bitter enemies to deal with and that he was tired of life and could not pull on. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MARVELLOUS NEW REMEDY.
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE (Regd.)

A new and remarkable cure for all sorts of pains and aches for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, inflammatory joints and kindred ailments.

Cripples who suffer the dreadful agonies of Rheumatism bid good-bye to their crutches, canes and bandages when Cypress Salve comes in. Stiff joints get relaxed, aching muscles get soothed, the miseries of an ailing life flee for ever by the use of Cypress Salve. Instant relief and eventual cure guaranteed in all aches and pains by Cypress Salve.

Rub it well into the place where the pain or inflammation is, and you will be surprised to see how speedily you get well.

"CYPRESS SALVE" is splendid for Headache, bringing absolute relief at the first application and as it cures headaches, so does it cure Neuralgia.

For many years this marvellous remedy has relieved and cured the most difficult cases. It succeeds where others fail. Try it to-day, now, while it is fresh in your mind.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumo Musjid, BOMBAY.

THE GENTS' HOUSE

HIGH GRADE
Lounge Suits,
Rs: 25-30-35

All the Good Points desired in a suit of Clothes are to be found in a suit made by us. Excellent Materials, Distinctive Style Perfect Fit. Further, our Standard of Quality is very high, yet our prices are very low.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

Opposite :—
Messrs. WHITEWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
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SPECIAL OFFER.
NAVY SERGE SUIT.
Indigo Dye
Rs. 26 only.
Note Address :—
DANN & Co.,
The Reliable Tailors and up-to-date Outfitters
Opp. THOMAS COOK & Son,
Hornby Road, and also at
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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Centenary of the American Marathi Mission Exhibition, 10 to 12 and 3 to 5.
Bombay Natural History Society: An "At Home" of members and friends, Society's Rooms, 6-15 p.m.
Bandmann Opera Company, "The Pink Lady," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

Friday, November 7.

English Mail Steamer Salsette due, 7 a.m.
Centenary of the American Marathi Mission Exhibition, 10 to 12 and 3 to 5.
Town Hall, Public Meeting. Centenary of the American Marathi Mission 5-30.
Bandmann Opera Company, "The Pink Lady," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

Saturday, November 8.

Bandmann Opera Company, "Daily Maids," Royal Opera House, 9-15.
Centenary of the Marathi Mission Exhibition, 10 to 12 and 2-30 to 4-30.
Pageant of Scenes, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada, Byculla, 4-30 p.m. Historical Meeting, 8-45 p.m.
Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra steamer Haura will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Supplementary mails will also be closed at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 9th instant.

Monday, November 10.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Girl in the Taxi," Royal Opera House, 9-15.
Centenary of the American Marathi Mission Exhibition, 10 to 12 and 3 to 5.
Bakri Id. Bank Holiday.

Tuesday, November 11.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Girl in the Taxi," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

IN POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnik charged one Vithal Vasudeo Lele, a lad, with being in possession of Rs. 85 in cash reasonably suspected to have been stolen.

It appeared from the evidence that on Tuesday, Police Sepoy No. 1275, doing duty at Princess Street, stopped the accused on suspicion and searched him, when the latter was found in possession of Rs. 85. Enquiries were then made, which showed that the accused who was employed as a servant at a shop belonging to one Gopaldas Vithaldas, frequently brought the post for his master from the Post Office. Two letters addressed to Gopaldas, each containing corresponding half notes for Rs. 110, did not reach the addressee, and the presumption was that the accused stole the two letters and spent a portion of the money on himself. There was, however, no direct evidence to show that the accused did actually steal the letters as there was another servant who also brought the post sometimes. Hence the present charge against the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to receive nine stripes.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

VOLUNTEER RIFLES BEAT DORSETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 5.

Only one game was played this evening in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Lonavla Railway Institute should have met the 10th Brigade, R.F.A., in a second game, but could not get a team together so the latter had a walk-over. There was a large gathering present to witness the game between the Dorsetshire Regiment, "A" team, and the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, which was the best seen so far. The Volunteers played a very good game. Their tactics and combination was superior to that of the military team and this enabled them to confine play to their opponents territory for the greater part of both periods. Towards the close the Dorsets made several good efforts to score but the Volunteers invariably broke away. The latter opened their score about five minutes after play started but the Dorsets equalised not very long after. At half time the teams were level with one goal each but on re-starting the Volunteers each but on re-starting the Volunteers added two more goals in quick succession, and though the military tried hard to equalize they were met at all points. Scores:—Bombay Volunteer Rifles 3 goals, Dorsets 1 goal.

LAND FOR DELHI MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

Land to the extent of 786 square yards is being acquired in Kucha Chalan, Delhi, for the new public vegetable market.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Disappointed with the Commission.

"Madras Standard."—We only wish to draw attention to the vast change that has come over the country in regard to its attitude towards the Commission. When the news of its appointment first arrived in India, it was hailed in many quarters and the general impression was that their labours would not be so disappointing as those of the last Commission. But all such expectations, based mainly on the composition of the Commission and the policy of the present administration, vanished one by one and when the Commission left the shores of Bombay, it was even feared that its report might accentuate the present grievances of the people. This disappointment in the expectations of the people was no doubt due to the evidence given before the Commission. We have referred more than once to the uncompromising attitude of most of the European witnesses towards the most cherished demands of the Indians and their opposition grew in volume and intensity as the Commission travelled from one province to another. Even the Madras European witnesses, who were comparatively more liberal in their views, raised the cry of class hatred and in Bengal, a persistent attempt was made to show that Indians had no administrative capacity and were completely unfit to hold district charges. The climax was, perhaps, reached in the evidence of the Hon. Mr. Fenton of the Punjab Government whose deliberate opinion was that Indians were fit for not holding even the present percentage of higher appointments. While the evidence of the European witnesses thus became more and more hostile, there was, fortunately, or unfortunately, no similar change in the evidence of the Indian witnesses. The consequence is the present feeling among the people that the Commission might not after all fulfil the reasonable expectations of the people. We know by experience that when the Civil Service decides to block the aims of the Indians, it is almost impossible to achieve them.

The Curse of Intelligence.

"Dacca Herald":—For sometime past we have lying on our table a pamphlet called *The Curse of Intelligence*, describing vividly the disabilities under which the members of the Provincial Judicial Service labour. Our Munsiffs and Subordinate Judges are acknowledged to be a most worthy set of officials who by dint of industry, ability and integrity have extorted admiration from Europeans and Indians alike. Eminent High Court Judges and eminent lawyers have again and again borne eloquent testimony to their work, and we know no one of importance who has said anything to the contrary. It has sometimes been said—we shall not stop to consider here, whether rightly or wrongly—that we Indians are not fit for the executive service. But the tongue of slander has never been known to whisper that we are not fit for judicial work. And the credit of this must be entirely due to these officers some of whom are known by the practically meaningless and not a very dignified title of "Munsiff," and others, by more or less a misnomer the *Subordinate Judge*. All honour to them, therefore! But is it honourable on the part of our Government to keep this service—acknowledgedly so highly useful and able—in its present neglected condition?

The British Idea of Home.

"Deccan Herald":—One of the difficulties ever before the British race in India is the fact that although a large number reside here, and spend the best parts of their lives here they cannot colonise unless they ally themselves with Asiatics. The matter did not receive any public attention till the early part of last century, when it came to the front. It is perhaps only within recent times that the question of adaptibility became of importance. Since all the temperate areas are being filled up, nations have to face the problems of living in hot lands. To the nation that first conquers the problem of the tropical climate, that first shows how the white man may make a home and bring up his children in a hot country there will be a rich reward. **The matter is** urgent so far as Australia is concerned, the North of Australia is an unpeopled land, vastly rich, crying out to the British to come and settle on it, while the hordes of Asia are looking at it with longing eyes and making its emptiness a meance to Australia and to the Empire generally. The question is asked why the Englishman refuses to populate the land, and the answer is that the Englishman refuses to adapt himself to the tropics. His home is in a cold, temperate zone. All his difficulties there have been in combating the cold. Those who reside here for a time ad then go back soon soon find this out. The British ideal of home is a lamplit room and a blazing fire. The average British man and woman cannot think of a real home in which these do not form a part.

DISTRESS IN UPPER INDIA.

NEED FOR RELIEF WORKS IN U. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

The Government of India have been watching the situation in the United Provinces and Ajmere, Merwara, with considerable anxiety.

The winter rains have been also delayed and possibly famine relief works will be required in these provinces. Test relief works have not yet been started and the demands have been so far well met by the takavie loans.

As regards the Central Provinces much will depend upon the migration of the people from Gwalior and possibly the public works undertaken on a moderate scale will afford sufficient scope for the employment of indigent people in the eastern Punjab.

There has been good showers and the public works undertaken in connection with the new capital will attract people from the neighbouring districts of the United Provinces and the Punjab.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Banjulal Misrilal, residing at Malar Wadi, reports that on Tuesday night someone entered his bed-room and removed a box containing jewellery of the value of Rs. 6,600.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FULL BENCH.

PROBATE PROCEEDINGS.

Res Judicata or Judgment in rem.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justices Batchelor and Davar).

KALYANCHAND LALCHAND AND OTHERS *v.* SITABAI DHANASA GUJAR.

In this case a reference was made to the Full Bench by Justices Beaman and MacLeod, submitting the following two questions:—(1) Whether Section 41 of the Evidence Act is not applicable to the judgment of the Appellate Court and upon a right construction of its terms does not make that judgment conclusive against the present defence of the executors. It is admitted that had the judgment been in favour of the will, it would have fulfilled all the requirements of Section 41, and conclusively established the legal character of the present defendants. But it is contended that a judgment of a probate Court refusing probate does not, having special regard to the language of Section 59 of the Probate Act, either take away any legal character of the defeated petitioners, or have the like conclusive effect against, which it would admittedly have had for, them.

(2) Whether the finding of fact of the appellate Court that the testator was not of sound disposing mind when the alleged will was made, is not *res judicata* between the same parties in the present litigation.

NEED OF REFERENCE.

The need of reference to the Full Bench arose out of the decision of Farran C. J. and Parsons J. in Ganesh v. Ramchandra 1896), 21 Bom. 563. In that case it was held that the decision of a Court in a probate matter refusing probate was not a judgment *in rem* and therefore further evidence in respect of the genuineness of the will could be gone into in a subsequent suit between the parties. Their Lordships Beaman and MacLeod differed from this decision holding that a decision refusing probate was either judgment *in rem* or at least *res judicata*, and the question could not be reopened subsequently in any suit between the parties.

The facts of this case have already been fully reported.

One Dhanasa died in September 1905. It was alleged by the defendant that he had made a will within 48 hours of his death. The defendants accordingly petitioned for probate in 1908. The widow Sitabai, plaintiff in this suit, opposed, alleging in general terms that there was no will.

DISTRICT JUDGE'S FINDING.

The District Judge refused probate, on the ground that the deceased Dhanasa could not have been in a sound disposing state of mind. The executors appealed to the High Court, and the appeal was dismissed and probate refused by Scott C. J., and Batchelor J. No definite issue was raised but it could not be denied that the appellate Court held that the evidence proved that the alleged testator was not, at the time the alleged will was executed of a sound disposing mind.

The widow Sitabai having come of age brought the present suit against the defendants as executors *de son tort*. They, however, again set up the will and claimed to be invested under it with all the legal character of executors.

NOT A JUDGMENT "IN REM."

Their Lordships after hearing counsel held that the judgment under reference was not a judgment *in rem*, but that it operated as *res judicata* between the parties. The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment of the Court said:—"With regard to the first question referred we are of opinion that Section 41, of the Evidence Act is not applicable to the judgment of the appellate Court. The finding of a Court that an attempted proof has failed is not a judgment such as is contemplated in that Section. The only kind of negative judgment which is contemplated is that which expressly takes away from a person the legal character which has up to that time subsisted. That is not the case with the judgment in question here.

RES JUDICATA.

With regard to the second question we are clearly of opinion that the judgment operates as *res judicata* between the parties. The contention was advanced on behalf of the appellants that the probate proceedings in which the previous judgment was pronounced were not a suit within the meaning of Section 11 of the Civil Procedure Code, but Section 83 of the Probate and Administration Act provides for the form which contentious probate proceedings shall take. They must take the form as nearly as may be of a suit according to the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, in which the petitioner for probate or letters of administration shall be the plaintiff and the person who may have appeared to oppose the grant shall be the defendant. There is no definition of the word "suit" either in the Civil Procedure Code or in the General Clauses Act, and we are of opinion that it would be unreasonable to contend that contentious probate proceedings were not a suit having regard to the provisions of section 83 of the Act of 1881. The contention appears to be a novel one. It was not advanced, so far as we can gather, from the reports of the case of Mirza Kurratulain Bahadur v. Peara Saheb: L. R. 32 I. A. P. 244, and I. L. R. 33 Cal., p. 116, nor has it, so far as we know, ever been advanced before in this Court."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, and Mr. Kanga with Mr. D. S. Varde appeared for the appellant No. 1, and Messrs. Motichand and Co., Mr. R. R. Desai and Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for the appellant No. 2.

Mr. Raikes and Mr. Wadia with Messrs. D. A. Khare and A. G. Desai appeared on behalf of the respondent.

Mr. C. J. Hamilton, M.A., has been recommended for appointment as the "Minto" Professor of Economics, Calcutta University for five years at a salary of Rs. 12,000 per annum. The Senate will consider the recommendation on the 15th instant.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 7th OF NOVEMBER, 1913.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

in the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

38-13-1228-12—Surajmal & Co. Khatan Kuverji & anr. v. Kessowji Devkaran Kanga & S. Part Heard.

39-13-665-12—Mehta & D. Kuppa Dalla & Co. a firm v. Bawa Sitaram Gurugangadasji Tyabjee D. & Co.

76-12-558-03—In person Jamnabai widow v. Fazulbhoy Heptulla & ors. Nanu. H. & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

396-13—Edg. G. W. & Co. Jamsetji Rustomji Ashburner v. Cawasji Rustomji & ors. Ashburner & ors. Patell & Ez.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

477-11—Shamrao M & H Mariambai widow v Mahomedbhai Nooroodin Warliwalla & ors. Mulji K & Th. Jehangir & S Manchershaw & N for further hearing.

262-13—Pestonji R K & Co. Bai Jiwanai widow v. Amboobai widow & ors. Madhawji K & C (for a pauper) Edgelow G W & Co. Part Heard 4-11-13.

939-12—Smetham B & Co. Parvatibai widow v Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. for further hearing.

1317-12—Matubhai J & M Gulam Hoosein Bandeally Somji v. Mahomed Salleh Cassam & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

223-06—Payne and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassan & ors. Bhaishanker K & G for further hearing.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P & P Jijibhoy Sorabji Dubash & anr. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay Wadia G & Co Dastur & Co.

O. S. 769-13—Khambatta & Co Soonabai widow v. Shapurji Framji Karanjia & ors. Khambatta & Co. Bick. M. R. & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

731-12—Crawford B. & Co. The Bank of Bombay v. Chimanlal Manecklal & ors. Bhaishanker K. & G. as Part Heard.

142-09—Bhaishanker B. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & M. Part Heard 4-11-13.

718-13—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Jivraj Nensey & ors. v. Sha Malsey Bharmal & anr. Motichand & D.

150-12—Sabnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganpat Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

77-13—Daphtary F. & D. Venubai Widow v. Narayen Ganpatrao & ors. Tyabjee D. & Co.

261-12—Sabnis & G. Goomansing Chainsing v. Prithiraj Jethmal a firm Shroff D. & D.

967-12—Mulji & Th. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Bai Nani Widow & ors. Tyabjee D. & Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

658-11—Daphtary F. & D. R. D. Sethna & ors. v. Hemraj Malsey & anr. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

355-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi Shroff D. & D.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & Ez.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdharidas & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tyabjee D. & Co.

486-13—Wadia G. & Co. Purkha Dolla & Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally & ors. Patell & Ez. Man. J. H. & Co. Short Cause.

498-13—Dikshit & P Maganlal Ranchhod & ors. v. Manecklal Ghellabhai Maneklal & T.

390-13—Little & Co. Messrs. Meld & Co. a firm v. Girdharilal Narayandas Tyabjee D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

347-12—Malvi H. M. & R. Laxmibai Widow & ors. v. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy Payne & Co. Part Heard.

Short Causes.

788-13—Captain & Nanu The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Nanu Narayen Kothare Nanu H. & Co.

1336-12—Edg. G M & Co., Nagnidas Bhagwandass v. Bachoo Harkissondas and ors. Mulji & Th. Shamrao M. & H.

699-13—Pestonji P K & Co., Grace Edite Hamingway Wilmost Harrison Little & Co.

306-13—Dubash & Co., Sunilal Vardichand v. Poonamchand Devaji and ors. Judah & S.

73-13—Dikshit & P Gordhandas Jamnadas Veragiwalla and anr. Motilal Lallubhai Marphatia Jamsetji R & D G.

279-13—Jehangir M & S Dhunji Bhasker Dhru and ors. v. Rajaballi Karimbux and ors. Smetham B & Co.

S. C. Ct. 113/4660-13—Motichand & D Khimji Dhirao Krishnarao Sitaram Dumeta Raghavaya N & Co., For post ponement.

263-13—Purmanand & Co., Jehangir Hormusji Marker Burjorji Cawasji Contractor and anr. Ardesir H D & Co., Motichand & D.

319-13—Patell and Ez. Gulam Hussein Abdually Pitalwalla and anr. Abdul Kayam Abdul Husein Pitalwalla Man, J H & Co.

157-13—Patell and Ez. Mighji Vallabhdas Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalji & ors. Edgelow G W & Co., D J Mantri.

1209-12—Mulji K and Th. Poonamchand Jipaji & Co., a firm v. Salimabai & ors. D J Mantri Jamsetji R & D Mehta and D.

398-11—Jehangir M and S Ramdas Goolraj and ors. Soonderji Arjoon a firm Madhowji K & C.

17-13—Patell & Ez. Mehji Vallabhdas v. Laxuman & ors. Shamrao M & H G H Dalal.

170-12 Bick. M R & Co., Ramratton Ramkissondas & ors. Bishandyal Ccoverlal Agarwalla Tyabji D & Co.

49-13—Shamrao M & H Mistri Laxumon v. Jhaverchand Naranji & ors. Mehta & D.

454-12—Dastur and Co., Noor Mahomed Sachidina v. Abdool Rasool Bhalu and ors. Payne & Co., Matubhai J & M Little & Co.

489-12—Payne & Co., A. M. Jeewanji & Co., a firm v. The Bombay & Hurajaz Steam Navigation Co., of India Ld., Bicknell M R & Co.

170-13—Judah and S Shivji Lingoo Jaya and anr v. Ramachandra Keshav Pujari Mulla and M.

87-12—Patell and Ez. Meghji Vallabhdas v. Khimji Dhamji Maneklal & T. Hemnungway vs. Wilmst Harrison Little & Co.

O S 157-12—Judah & S Jeh G Sunhabai widow and ors. v. Solomon David Pezarkar and ors. Sh M & H Patte & Co.

736-13 Patell & Ez. R D Sethna vs. Wam Balaji Jihangir G & B.

971-12—Nadirsha and Dadabhai Fra v. Oliaji Jamsetji Framji K ara and ors. Post R K & Co., Bhim & Co., Jeh M & S.

147-13—Madhowji K. & Co. Devji Kan Morarji Chaturbhuj & anr. Pat Ez. Mirza M. & M.

HOCKEY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 3; INST. LUSO-INDIANO 2.

A very close game, and fast all the way, was played yesterday evening on the Marine Lines ground between the Bombay Gymkhana and Instituto Luso-Indiano. Though the former won by the narrowest of margins, had the better of play as a whole and lost a number of easy chances, the Institute might have equalised at any moment, and themselves only missed very narrowly more than once near the close. Each scored once in the first quarter of an hour Barrett for the Gymkhana and Pinto for the others, but before half time Bartlett put the former ahead. About ten minutes after the interval Barrett further increased the margin, but right away from the bully-off the Luso-Indiano rushed away and Sequeira shot in. This was all the scoring, Parrett and Bartlett failing with only the custodian to beat. The others, with nobody in goal, should have equalised, but the shot went over and in the last few minutes they were hard at it defending.

Though it is early yet to expect players to strike anything like real form, referees would do well to keep a strict control of the game and rigorously enforce the rules. Many glaring cases of "sticks" and "turning on the ball" went unnoticed, which will only encourage faults.

Both goalkeepers did very well. Coutinho on the left wing, Sequeira inside right, Dominic at back and D'Souza at half did very well for the losers. For the Gymkhana one was glad to see Quinn back again, and he shone as usual at full back even if it is decided that he should go back to his old place at half. Lees again was sound at back, Rigby is a capital centre-half and would make a good back, Waddams is a hard-working half and Barrett and Bartlett got away well at forward, the former using both hands now when shooting.

This is more encouraging to the Gymkhana after recent reverses, this being the first time they have had a full side out. In the initial games, which are unimportant, the many players anxious to turn out have to be given trials, so teams are generally by no means representative. They went down to H. M. S. Swiftsure last Saturday by 5—1, and to the G. I. P. the following day by 5—0.

The result of yesterday's game was:—
Bombay Gymkhana:—3 goals.
Inst. Luso-Indiano:—2 goals.

On Saturday the local G I. P. team go to Poona to play the Cheshires in connection with the Aga Khan Tournament. The winners of this are likely to win the Cup, and the Railway have every hope of proving successful. Brown at back is an useful addition as well as two recent arrivals from upcountry, one of them a centre-forward who shoots particularly hard. Major is valuable at forward and shot in most of the goals against the Poona Institute recently.

A matter of great satisfaction is the refereeing, which is very strict but scrupulously fair. "Sticks" and "turning" are carefully spotted and promptly penalised. Price, the famous Cheshires full-back, is likely to suffer on this account. They still have Whitlow, who has made a name for himself, but the formidable half line is no more. Not quite the hot side they used to be, they nevertheless take a deal of beating. Those who saw them play the Norfolks consider the latter did fully their share of attacking.

GWALIOR RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GWALIOR, Nov. 5.

The following horses are left in for to-morrow's races:—

SIRDAR'S PLATE.—2 miles over 8 flights:—
Silver Bolt 11-2, Terra Firma 11-1, Pewter 10-0.

COUNTRY BRED PLATE.—6 furlongs:—
House Maid 9-2, Valiant 8-10, Common 8-10, D.S.O., 8-2, Maximum 7-0.

ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—5 furlongs:—
Mafush 11-6, Baldwin 10-6, Rustom-i-Hind 9-5, Mysore 9-2, Mathat Baig 9-0, Nizamul Malook 8-8, Creditor 8-2, Rummy 7-8, Red Fish 7-2, Sir Satu 7-1, Jawan 6-12, Kader Beg 6-10.

WESTERN INDIA PLATE.—1¼ miles:—
Coat-of-Arms 10-12, Parkhill 9-10, Hamara 8-7, Lady Spring 7-10, Vancouver 7-8, Flying Fish 7-6.

GWALIOR PONY HANDICAP.—6 furlongs:—
Mr. Pedler 11-7, Bit-o'-fashion 9-2, Miller's Daughter 8-9, Miniature 7-10.

FORT PLATE.—7 furlongs:—
Missantsi 9-2, North 8-11, Lady Douglas 8-5, Silver Memory 7-0.
Top weight not having accepted weights have been raised 2lbs.

BEDOUIN PLATE.—7 furlongs:—
Purity 10-0, Lord Durham 9-6, The Winner 9-4, Terror 9-3, Baldwin 8-7, Sweden 8-7, Soomsam 8-3, Tofic Pasha 7-12, Mysore 7-7, Yungi Dunya 7-1, Nizamul-Malook 7-0, Salisbury 6-5, Mushtesar 6-0, Bedawi 6-0.

ALLEGED GAMBLING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent O'Keefe charged Pasubhai Mulji and Changa Jiva with keeping a common gaming house, and gambling, and Vinayak Govind and others with gambling.

The accused are charged with "jota patia" speculation. They were arrested on the 18th October last.

After some evidence had been recorded, the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

MAUD ALLAN SEASON.

RECORD BOOKING.

SCENES AT BOX OFFICE

Last the booking for the season which is to commence at the Royal Opera House, Bombay, on November 24 next, when Miss Maud Allan's classical dances will be combined with the musical recitals of the Cherniavasky Brothers, commenced at Messrs. Rose and Company's office, when from early morning the rush was phenomenal for Bombay, and, in a small way, might have been at its first opening compared with a detached example of the financial crisis recently experienced in this town.

On Tuesday Messrs. Rose and Company had to inform several persons that they had not opened their plan on the Maud Allan season, and yesterday morning, as early as half past nine, there were would-be purchasers of tickets waiting on the premises. As soon as notification was given at half past ten in the morning that booking would commence, as large a crowd of persons who could be reasonably accommodated on the premises, which are of necessity unfitted for a crowd because of the pianos and other musical instruments in the shop, began to struggle for priority at the desk reserved for box-office purposes, and this structure, although not actually overturned, was moved out of its place, until the eager and anticipatory purchasers had been calmed into a sense of the knowledge that everything would come to him who could wait.

Messrs. Rose and Company found it necessary to deal with the plans of the Maud Allan-Cherniavsky concerts in two portions, and to accomplish this they had to enlarge their clerical staff in the box-office department by two members, while separate booking accommodation was provided in another part of the shop for the Bandmann Musical Comedy Company, whose plan is also at Messrs. Rose and Company. Up to mid-day seats for the Maud Allan season were continually and heavily demanded, the purchasers being chiefly members of the Parsi and European communities. After mid-day there was a lull, but booking still went on merrily until business for the day terminated, when, although the manager of Messrs. Rose and Company denies that Rs. 10,000 worth of tickets had been sold, as suggested by our evening contemporary, it was acknowledged that the day's purchase of tickets had been a record one. One gentlemen yesterday is said to have purchased tickets to the value of about Rs. 300.

MAUD ALLAN EXPLAINS.

NO "SALOME VISION" FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Maud Allan, on the eve of her departure for India and the East, has written a long letter to the Press explaining her reasons for persisting in her determination to visit India and the East in spite of criticisms. She says she does not propose to give the "Vision of Salome."

CALCUTTA THEATRE ASSAULT CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

The case in which Tom Melbourne the actor and Mr. Warwick Major, proprietor of the Gaiety Theatre were charged by Mr. H. V. Moller with assault, was resumed before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

Mr. Major was at the outset dismissed from the case, there being no evidence against him.

After further evidence the case was adjourned.

A BAKRID PROTEST

HINDUS APPEAL AGAINST COW SACRIFICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

At a mass meeting of Hindus held to-day under the chairmanship of Rai Bahadur Lala Ramcharan Das, a resolution was passed against cow killing and imploring Government not to permit the sacrifice of cows at Ajodhia at next Bakrid. Another resolution was passed entreating Moslems to persuade their co-religionists of Ajodhia to refrain from sacrificing cows.

REMISSION OF SENTENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5

The Government of Bengal has remitted the sentence of three months' simple imprisonment passed by the Fifth Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta on Nima a Tibetan merchant of Calcutta for possessing a pistol and some cartridges without a license.

IMPORTING COUNTRY LIQUOR

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged one Louis Francis Sequeira with importing twenty-six drams of country liquor from Ahmednagar without a license.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused arrived in Bombay from Ahmednagar by the Madras Mail yesterday, when, on his luggage being examined, the liquor was found, in his box.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	,,	30,00,000
Called up Capital	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS: 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres for the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April ,,	,,	24,77,000
31st July ,,	,,	52,35,000
31st December ,,	,,	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ¼ per cent. commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

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20	21-10
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35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

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Bulk prices of 125 deg. oil are 10 annas less than the above in each instance.

NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.

Photos.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

EDGLEY—On November 2nd, 1913, at Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla, Bombay, to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Edgley, a son. (Manchester paper please copy.)

HOLLAND—October 18th, at Farnham, the wife of L. B. Holland, Indian Forest Service, of a son.

CUNNINGHAM—On the 31st October, at Shadowbush, Nungambaukam, Madras, the wife of C. B. Cunningham, Indian Police, of a daughter.

GIBBENS—On the 31st October, at Ikkadu, to the Rev. G. P. and Mrs. Gibbens, of Nagari, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

RODWELL—HOBSON—October 15th, at Christ Church, Mussorie, by the Rev. Canon Menzies, Edward Hunter, son of late Hasell Rodwell of Ipswich, to Constance May, daughter of the late William Hobson of Mussoorie.

WALKER—SYMONDS—November 4, at St. John's Church, Colaba, by the Rev. C. F. de Coetlogon, John Charles Walker, of Bombay, to Milicent Emilie Symonds, of Leamington, England.

DEATH.

LEWIS—October 20th, at his residence, Reid Lodge, No. 1, General Collins Road, Vepery, Joseph Pantaleon Lewis, late of the Provincial Educational Service, aged 67 years.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

November 6, 1913.

THE POLICE.

What Mr. Gauntlett has just said with reference to the intelligence of Indians in the Finance Department applies with equal force to that of Indians in the Police Department, which is shortly to form the subject of enquiry by the Royal Commission. The Police, like the poor, are always with us. It is a visible and tangible power,—the greatest power,—in the land. While in urban areas it is apt to be ignored,—though not always with impunity,—in remote villages far off the track of the railway and the amenities of civilisation, it is, we fear, widely regarded as a sinister symbol of tyrannical power,—a veritable terror. Long ago it was realised that this essential branch of the public service needed adaptation to the changed conditions in the country, and the reform of the policeman was taken in hand by a much embarassed Government who had to face a running fire of criticism from both Press and Parliament. Training schools for policemen were established, pay and prospects slightly improved, and a better class socially was sought to be recruited for the Police force. Then came the Commission of 1886, who heard a good deal of evidence,—almost wholly official,—which resulted in a sharp division of the Department into European and Indian. This result, though, to some extent, it increased the emoluments of the subordinate Police officer and gave him a better opportunity of showing executive initiative and ability, at the same time accentuated the obvious inferiority of his status with the consequence that to-day the Deputy Superintendent is looked upon by the public as only a glorified Inspector. The Local Government have recently been attempting to attract young Indians from the University to enter this branch of the Police service, but with little success, for the ambitious young Indian who claims equality with Englishmen is naturally not inclined to put himself in a uniform which is, socially, a cross between those of a D. S. P. and an Inspector, and the symbol of as sharp a dividing line as that between an N. C. O. and the commissioned ranks in the Army. It would be a good thing if the Commission could see its way to recommending the abolition of the Deputy Superintendent grade altogether, and have one list for both European and Indian officers recruited by open competition in England and India. If this were done, the best class of candidates could doubtless be found, men of good family, of good education, possessing the necessary character, self-restraint, power of control, judgment and the knowledge necessary for Police work,—in one word, grit, which is not the sole monopoly of the European. Given equal intelligence, the Indian officer would certainly have the advantage over his European colleague in the knowledge of the vernacular,—which ought to be a *sine qua non* in the department. The day is past, we fear, when a mere smattering of Hindustani was considered good enough for the European Police officer who was thus obliged to delegate most important duties to subordinates; the ideal Police officer should not only have a command of the vernacular of the district to which he is attached, but even an accent and intonation harmonious to the Indian ear, combined with an intimate knowledge of the customs and habits of the people of his district. So far the European Police service has been considered the refuge of young men with interest in influential quarters who had failed in almost everything at Home. A change for the better was introduced a few years ago with the institution of an annual examination in London which is open only to British subjects of European descent, even Eurasians being barred. The rules, further, make it imperative that, in cases of doubt where there has been some admixture of non-European blood, application should be made to the Secretary of State for a decision as to the candidate's eligibility.

Apart from all these considerations which have to be pressed home, there is another aspect of the question of Police backwardness and inefficiency which needs a brief reference,—we allude to the evident deplorable want of detective ability in all ranks. Speaking of the attempt on the Viceroy at Delhi, Sir Edward Henry, presiding at the Indian Civil Service dinner in June last, said that the Police were often condemned for what they could not prevent. "It was easy," Sir Edward added, "to protect the Viceroy in functions in buildings, but it was difficult to do so when he took part in processions which passed slowly along a pre-determined route." We see Sir Edward's point, of course, but what a sad confession of failure! The recent terrorist outrages have again brought to the front this question of undetected crimes in India. Police officers, nearly a dozen, have fallen victims, one after another, presumably to anarchist outrages, and the police have totally failed, except in one or two cases, to discover a clue. Nobody, of course, expects the Police to achieve the impossible, and political crime can, perhaps, never be wholly completely eradicated, but is the detection of crimes of this kind wholly impossible? We certainly do not think so. Why are not the Police trained in the service of detection of crime, just as the Police in Western countries are trained? The other day Mr. Hughes Buller, Inspector-General of Police, Eastern Bengal, animadverted strongly on the present methods of the Police in the investigation of burglaries. He says in his last annual report:—

"In almost every case some particular bad character is suspected for practically no other reason than that the man is a bad character. Once this point is reached, the rest of the investigation is a mere attempt to establish this theory. Under no circumstances is any other line of enquiry adopted. It is quite easy to understand how a particular man comes to be suspected. Both the complainant and his neighbours are questioned again and again as to whom they suspect and (unless they have an enemy to score off) naturally suggest the name of a bad character living in the neighbourhood. The result is that detection, so far as burglaries are concerned, does not exist."

A similar expression of opinion has also just been recorded in the last annual report of the Punjab Police Department by the Lieutenant-Governor of that province. His Honour lays stress on serious defects in Police methods which render their labours fruitless. The Lieutenant-Governor, we observe, is not haunted by the usual nervous fear of loss of "prestige" through such a statement, and courageously urges that "the first step towards improvement is a frank recognition of existing defects,"—a recommendation we take the liberty to pass on to the members of the Public Services Commission.

THE ALBANIAN PROBLEM.

The situation in Albania has entered on a new phase with the Austro-Italian *demarche* at Athens. Greece has entered a strong protest to the Powers stating that she has done everything to facilitate the work of the delimitation commission, and accusing the Italian and Austrian delegates of fomenting intrigues with the Mahomedan inhabitants against the Greeks. The joint-action on the part of Austria and Italy has naturally caused irritation in diplomatic circles, especially in London, while Germany, on the other hand, in characteristic fashion, has lost no time in ranging herself on the side of her allies, Austria and Italy. This creates a situation full of danger, for it seems to present a clear cleavage in the concert between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. It is difficult to arrive at a fair estimate of the Greek position in Albania. It will be remembered that recently the Vienna and Rome papers warned Greece in very strong terms, declaring that, unless Greek obstruction ceased, the territories in dispute would be proclaimed Albanian. In the course of the Balkan war we have all been made familiar with the fact that all the peoples of the Peninsula are adept in discovering kinsfolk in any territory they covet. Years before the war it used to be proved to their own satisfaction by Servian newspapers that Macedonia was almost wholly Serb, and by Bulgarians that it was almost entirely Bulgar. And the Greeks are naturally just as ready to recognise relations in the areas to which they put forward claims. We have seen that, where the ethnological claim is feeble, they refer to the ancient history of Greece, and where neither argument is very helpful, they solemnly assure the world that the culture of such and such areas is Greek. However, in the case of Albania, where their claims have been heavily discounted, the fact remains that there is a large semi-Greek or quasi-Greek element in Southern Albania. The frontier line which the Commission appointed by the Powers is drawing does no doubt bring a good many people who regard themselves as of Hellenic origin within the Albanian borders. The population, however, is so mixed that any settlement must create difficulties of this character and be a rather rough and summary one.

But the most significant factor in the situation is the sudden step now taken by Austria and Italy apparently behind the backs of the Powers. How far the two countries are genuinely co-operating, and how far they are in rivalry, it is difficult to judge. There is ample evidence in the past that suspicion of each other has largely shaped the policy of the two Allies. Oddly enough, that suspicion conduces to co-operation for the time in favour of a greater Albania, for it is plain that both Powers preserve a hope of realising their ambition so long as territory coveted for strategic or other reasons is part of Albania, whereas its transfer to another State would greatly diminish their chances. So far as we can see, the prospect of a stable Albania is remote. Essad Pasha has set up his own administration, which is at odds with the Provisional Government. There are tribal feuds, the dangers of Greek and Servian intrigues, and the turbulence of the northern tribes to be reckoned with. The Austro-Italian action, therefore, may precipitate another crisis unless the Powers of the Triple Entente make a successful stand against this separate action. As to this we may well feel doubtful, as Sir Edward Grey's policy is apparently to submit to anything rather than quarrel.

DAY BY DAY.

The Business Men of Ulster.

Reuter's report of the meeting of business men in Ulster requires to be received with a certain amount of caution, like everything else that comes from that distressed province just now. An audience of 6,000 business men may mean anything, even if in the total they represent a hundred millions sterling of capital. An audience of such a number of genuine business men, in the proper sense of the word, would be very difficult to assemble anywhere but in the City of London. Probably if we take off 75 per cent for clerks and minor employees of the capitalists, who were present to represent such a huge figure in pounds sterling, we shall get a correct estimate. But the interesting feature of the meeting is that after all the threats of rebellion and provisional government, we get only a decision to adopt a sort of passive resistance movement and a mild expression of sympathy with the organisation of the Volunteer force, which the "business men" of Ulster know will probably never be called upon to do anything. The resolution may be, as Sir Edward Carson said, a "refutation of the allegation that Ulster business men were lukewarm," but they seem also to be very near a refutation of the assertion that the business men of Ulster are ready to follow Sir Edward Carson to the extremist lengths.

Vice-Admiral Burney.

Vice-Admiral Burney's K.C.M.G. is certainly well deserved for he had a most difficult task when in command of the International Fleet which blockaded the coast of Montenegro at the end of the first Balkan War and afterwards occupied Skutari In 1884, he participated in the naval operations near Suakin, in Eastern Soudan, subsequently accompanying Sir Charles Warren into the Desert for the capture of the Palmer and Charrington murderers. As Rear-Admiral of Plymouth Sub-division of the Home Fleet 1909-10, and as Rear-Admiral commanding the 5th Cruiser Squadron the following year he rendered excellent services to the Navy. Admiral Burney was a friend of King Edward, and was His late Majesty's A.-D.-C. for a year. He is fifty-five years of age.

A Journalistic Jubilee.

We warmly congratulate the "Times of India" on the attainment of its Diamond Jubilee. This week our contemporary celebrates the seventy-fifth anniversary of its birth, and the occasion was marked yesterday by the publication of an interesting article tracing its career. The article sketches the history of the paper, which, with its three-quarter century of continuous work, becomes one of the oldest established organs in the country. The "Times of India" proper was united with a much older publication,—the "Bombay Courier"—in 1861, although it did not adopt its wider geographical title until 1870. In 1850 the paper was converted from a bi-weekly periodical into a daily journal. Early editors, the article humourously points out, rarely indulged in critical comment of public affairs and deportations were not uncommon until the abolition of restraints on the Press during the acting Governor-Generalship of Metcalfe made Anglo-Indian journalism a power for good in the community.

The Roll of Editors.

The periods of the paper's life under various editors from Dr. Brennan up to comparatively recent times show how the journal passed through vicissitudes, step by step, to the success which it has achieved. Dr. Binot, who conducted the journal with spirit during a period of eighteen years which included the days of the Mutiny and the Afghan War, was followed by another famous pioneer in Indian journalism, Mr. Robert Knight, who subsequently founded the "Statesmen." During the years of financial depression in the early sixties, the paper felt the general effects of the situation, but flourished once more under the able control of Mr. Grattan Geary from 1874 to 1880. Under Messrs. Curwen and Kane the "Times of India" acquired its present character, and since then it has become still more successful under Mr. T. J. Bennett, C.I.E., who is its present proprietor, and such distinguished editors as Mr. Lovat Fraser and Dr. Stanley Reed, who is now in charge. Long may it flourish!

Marathi Mission Meeting.

When in 1813 the first American missionaries arrived in Bombay they were, we are told, taken in hand by the police and temporarily sent out of the country as "undesirables." To-morrow, as welcome visitors, they are going to occupy the Town Hall and tell the story of their 100 years of work. The main address of the occasion, as previously announced, will be delivered by the Hon. Samuel B. Capen, LL.D., the President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. That organization conducts twenty Christian Missions in different parts of the world. Dr. Capen comes not only as an exponent of Christian Missions, but also as one of the influential Trustees of the World Peace Foundation. The American Marathi Mission itself will be represented by its senior member, the Rev. Dr. Robert A. Hume, whose parents came to India among the pioneers of this century-old Mission, and who himself arrived on the scene 65 years ago. Mr. Bapurao N. Athavle, B.A., LL.B., who recently was an Acting Presidency Magistrate, will speak on behalf of the Indian Christian community of this part of India. And a further response on behalf of the people of India generally will be made by Mr. Gopal Krishna Devdhar, M.A., of the Servants of India Society. The chair will be occupied by Sir Henry Procter, who will be arriving from England by the mail steamer on Friday morning.

The Principal Speakers.

Dr. Capen's chief connection with the present occasion is that he is the President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He has also been the Chairman of the School Board of Boston and prominent in many other educational and philanthropic enterprises. He is the President of the Board of Trustees of Wellesley College, one of the large women's college in America. Some of his fellow-citizens regard him as the leading citizen of Boston. He also holds a place in national and international connections, as evidenced by the following letter from the President and Managing Director of the World Peace Foundation:—

"It is a source of great satisfaction to us and to all of our associates upon the World Peace Foundation, as it will be universally to those who have at heart the advancement of international good understanding and good will, that Dr. Samuel B. Capen is about to make a journey around the world, visiting especially the countries of Asia, in the interest alike of foreign Missions and world peace. No American has done more for the broadest and wisest policies in foreign missions than Dr. Capen has done as President for many years of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He has laboured in this high office no more earnestly for the fellowship of religions than for the fellowship of nations and races; and all thoughtful Americans recognize gratefully the statesmanship with which he had served and ever serves the cause of international peace and justice. As President of the Massachusetts Peace Society, and as one of the most devoted and influential trustees of the World Peace Foundation, he goes to our friends in Asia with credentials as a messenger of peace such as have perhaps been borne by no other American; and the World Peace Foundation earnestly commends him and his message to all circles to which he may come.

The P. and O. Company's New Steamers.

The current issue of the P. and O. Company's monthly sailings tables states that the six new steamers to be known as the "K" class, of which the first, the Khiva, was recently launched, have been specially designed to provide saloon accommodation of a superior description for passengers by the Company's intermediate services to India, China and Japan. The gross measurements of these ships is 9,000 tons, and their propelling machinery will consist of two sets of quadruple expansion engines developing 9,000 horse-power. The Company has in course of construction 87,000 tons of new shipping. A programme of seven pleasure cruises, one by the Egypt and six by the Mantua, is announced to be carried out in the spring and summer of next year. Information is also given in the tables as to the dates of despatch to the Company's eastern stations of parcels intended to reach their destination at or before Christmas.

Tantric Worship and Practices.

The details of the amazing and gruesome story of murder wired to us yesterday by our Calcutta correspondent, in which we are told that a devoted Hindu wife allowed herself to be cut up by her husband in the course of Tantric worship, illustrate the grossly demoralising effects of religious fanaticism on ignorant and ill-balanced minds. "Tantra" is absolute mysticism and is connected with the worship of Sakti, or Female Energy, and, in ancient times, was essentially spiritual, but gradually the contemplative character of Tantric doctrines and rituals has been almost wholly lost, the pure faith being disfigured by the most incongruous corruptions. The ancient Tantra was based on the instinct of prayer, while the modern Tantra is not only based on a fictitious abstraction but is positively immoral in its tendency. The most orthodox Hindus admit that the ancient Tantra has undergone in recent times a transformation at the expense of morality and of the true spirit of devotion. It has degenerated among a certain class of Sanyasis into licentious practices of a mystic character, for which there is no religious sanction in the Hindu Shastras.

Secret Rituals.

There is a certain class of Tantric ritual in which at first all is quiet and orderly, but the service soon degenerates into fanatical ecstacy. In such rituals the form of worship is simply grotesque. Similar forms of worship exist to this day not only all over India but also in Baluchistan, under the name of "Bama Margi" and "Sundani Margi." The worshippers always conduct their unsavoury "worship" in camera, and not a word is ever willingly allowed to leak out concerning their rites, novices being admitted only under the most dreadful vows of secrecy.

The Amin Devi Islands.

Even Macaulay's omniscient schoolboy will, we fear, be puzzled if asked the exact geographical position of the Amin Devi Islands, a report of which has just been issued by the Madras Government. These little islands, which belong to the Laccadive and Maldive group, are administered by,—or rather through,—the Collector of South Canara. The innocent islanders kill rats by a novel process, cultivate cocoanut palms and produce coir, and in return they are supplied their simple necessaries. The Madras Government recently sent their Inspecting Officer to these delectable islands, and doubtless found himself in the position of the early British officers in India, as described by Lord Crewe the other day. He there met with none "on an equal plane" and had only to review the administration of a "backward" people—not a very hard job, we trust. The Amin Devi Islands have no legislative councils, nor any lawyers and journalists to disturb the peace of the inhabitants or to embarrass the Executive! What an Arcadia for the overworked I. C. S.!

City Mortality Returns.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m. on Wednesday, there occurred in Bombay City four attacks and two deaths from plague, three of the attacks being reported from Mazagon and one from Worli. There were no cases of either small-pox or cholera during the period. The total mortality from all causes was 74, as compared with 82 of the corresponding period of last year and a similar figure the year before. Out of a total of 1918 rats caught by the Municipal ratcatchers on Tuesday, six were found to be plague-infected.

SPECIE FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PORT SAID, Nov. 5.

The P. and O. steamer "Mantua to-day shipped £200,000 gold for India.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

An "At Home" of members and their friends will be held this afternoon at the Society's rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 6-15 p.m.

HOME RULE AND ULSTER.

6,000 BUSINESSMEN PROTEST.

THREAT TO HOLD BACK TAXES.

SIR E. CARSON ON TACTICAL MANOEUVRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BELFAST, Nov. 4.

Over six thousand businessmen, representing almost a hundred million sterling of capital, assembled in Ulster Hall, to-day, to protest against Home Rule.

The meeting unanimously decided to hold back all taxes so long as any attempt was made to bring Home Rule into operation.

A resolution was also passed expressing sympathy with the organisation of the volunteer defence force.

The resolutions were presented to Sir Edward Carson, who said they were a complete refutation of the allegation that the Ulster business men were lukewarm, that they refused to consider any tactical manoeuvres, and must have offers in black and white.

UNFETTERED CONFERENCES.

MR. A CHAMBERLAIN SUGGESTS APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Llanelly, said if there were to be conferences on the subject of Home Rule they must not be fettered by the terms of any particular Bill. A solution must be found which would be acceptable to Ulstermen. The right course was to appeal to the people.

MR. GEORGE'S LAND CAMPAIGN.

DUKE OF SUTHERLAND'S OFFER.

(REUTER TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and the Duke of Sutherland is published. The former on October 28th asked the Duke for details of his offer of land with a view to report on it by the proper department.

The Duke on November 4th. offered 210,000 acres of land, mostly deer forest, at 22s. 6d. an acre, or, alternatively, 200,000 acres mostly sheep and cattle grazing ground, at 25s an acre.

Mr. Ewing Gilmour has offered Mr. Lloyd George 100,000 acres in Ross and Sutherland at £2 an acre and Major Duncan Matheson has offered the whole of the Island of Lewis on terms which have not been disclosed.

PROPOSED LEGAL REFORM.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE TO BE SUPREME TRIBUNAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

In a speech at Edinburgh Lord Haldane foreshadowed the development of the functions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, by which it would become the supreme tribunal of the United Kingdom as well as of the Overseas Dominions, since the Second Chamber, as it existed, must be reformed in such a fashion that it would no longer be the supreme court of England.

Lord Haldane suggested that the Committee might sit in more than one centre in the Empire, of which it would form a great link.

TURKO-GRECIAN NEGOTIATION.

GREEK PATIENCE EXHAUSTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Nov. 4.

A semi-official communique says that Greek patience with Turkey's procrastination regarding the peace negotiations is almost exhausted. Greece will allow a short period, probably four or five days, to resume the negotiations, after which she will adopt towards Turkey a different line of policy from that hitherto pursued.

BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS

A DISCLAIMER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 4.

Captain Todd, Commissioner, Boy Scouts states: It is reported in several papers that the Hyderabad Boy Scouts marched passed H. E. the Viceroy and I am to say that no march past of the Boy Scouts recognized by the Baden Powell Association took place. The Boy Scouts referred to are cadet sons of native regular soldiers H. H. the Nizam's Forces and have nothing to do with the Baden Powell Movement

RAILWAY SMASH IN FRANCE.

WRECKED CARRIAGES ON FIRE.

DOZEN PASSENGERS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The express between Marseilles and Paris collided at Melun yesterday evening with the mail train travelling in the opposite direction. Seven carriages of the latter train and two carriages of the express were smashed and the wreckage is on fire.

At least a dozen passengers were killed. Some accounts say fifty. Terrible scenes were witnessed, the injured shrieking for help amid the flames.

FORTY KILLED OR BURNT.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

At least forty people were killed in the train accident here, many of them being burnt to death.

The weather was foggy and the express, which was travelling at terrific speed, dashed into a mail train. The mail van was smashed to atoms, over twenty postal employees being killed. Gas tanks exploded and the wreckage blazed. Rescuers displayed magnificent courage, and tributes to them are paid by the Dutch and English passengers from India, none of whom were injured. All have now resumed their journey to Rotterdam and London respectively.

A French infantry Captain named Amic is among the dead. His wife was pinned for eight hours under the tender imploring death before she was rescued. She eventually succumbed. The Minister of Commerce is visiting the injured.

The driver of the Express has been arrested for running past signals. Soldiers who took part in the rescue found jewels among the debris of the mail van.

FRENCH BUDGET.

HEAVY INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 4.

The Budget for 1914 was introduced in the French Chamber this afternoon.

The total expenditure is estimated at 215 millions sterling, an increase of 27¼ millions. This includes increases of eight millions for Morocco, 6¾ millions in connection with three years' service, and 6¼ millions for other defence measures.

The estimated deficit of 31¾ millions will be covered by four millions surplus from 1912, a loan of sixteen millions, and the remainder by readjustments of taxation and fresh imposts.

PARIS, Nov. 5.

The loan announced yesterday will be incorporated in the proposed big loan of November 1st, for non-recurring Military expenditure which will not be included in the Budget but will be dealt with separately.

BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC ADVICE.

COMING MEETING AT DELHI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

The twenty-fifth meeting of the Board of Scientific Advice will be held at Delhi, on the 12th November. The Hon. Sir Edward Maclagan will preside.

Among the members expected to attend are Dr. G. T. Walker, Dr. N. Annandale, Colonel T. T. B. Renny Tailyour, Colonel H. T. Pease, Mr. G. S. Hart, Mr. J. Mackenna, Mr. H. H. Hayden, Surgeon-General A. M. Crofts and Mr. C. C. Calder.

Besides confirmation of the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting, the Board will discuss the question of an increased grant towards the upkeep of the Imperial Institute, London, the draft annual report of the Board for 1912-13, the distribution list of the annual report of the Board and new applications for copies, the question of relation between forests and detention of atmospheric and soil moisture and the proposals for the constitution of a zoological survey for India.

REVISION OF MEMORIAL RULES.

AFTERMATH OF SITAPUR CASE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

The Government of India have addressed the Provincial Governments and Local Administrations on the question of the revision of the Memorial rules, which came for a good deal of criticism over the Sitapur case. A communication has also been sent to the Secretary of State for India.

MEETING OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

It is understood that the Hon. Sir Robert Carlyle member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, will attend the meeting of the Board of Agriculture at Coimbatore and the Hon. Sir Edward Maclagan will remain at the headquarters of the Government of India.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

RECRUITMENT OF FOREST OFFICERS.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

THEIR "SELECTION" FOR HIGHER POSTS.

MR. HART'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 5.

The Imperial and Provincial Forest Services are under examination to-day before the first Committee of the Public Services Commission presided over by Lord Islington. Among the witnesses were Mr. C. S. Hart, Inspector-General of Agriculture, Mr. L. Mercer, President, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, Mr. G. O. Coombes, representative of the Provincial Forest Service, United Provinces. The two witness representing the Imperial and Provincial Forest Services were examined by the Chairman.

Mr. Hart said he entered the Service in 1887, served in the Punjab for 18 years was Conservator of Forests in the Central Provinces in 1906, was in Bengal in the same capacity in 1908, appointed Chief Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, in 1910, and held his present appointment since April 1913. His general duties were to control, supervise and inspect the Agricultural Department except in Madras and Bombay. He also dealt with the agricultural questions which came up before the Governemnt of India.

Replying to the question put by the Chairman, the witness said there were Chief Conservators of Forests only in the Central Provinces and Burma. The Conservators could address the Government direct. The Local Governments which had the Chief Conservators were very much in favour of retaining the appointments. Under normal conditions they would not put in junior officers to the duties of higher officers unless they had put in a considerable period of service, but the service being short-handed they were obliged to put in men of three or four years' standing to reasonable duties.

AN INTERCHANGE OF OFFICERS.

Referring to the distribution of recruits on their arrival in India, he advocated an interchange of officers in the different provinces on the grounds of efficiency. He thought the age of 21 was the ideal for the recruitment of forest officers. He advocated the revival of the physical test which was abolished a few years ago.

He would substitute forest training in England to that of India as the same scientific conditions did not exist in this country.

The Chairman: Assuming that you could get suitable Indians, would you like the door to be thrown open to them?

Mr. Hart: Facilities have been given to them, but they have not taken advantage of them.

That is, none of them have applied to the Secretary of State, for nomination?—Two have come out recently, one from Madras and one from Bombay either at the end of the competitive examination or the beginning of the nomination system. I think Europeans are better than Indians for the purpose of the Forest Service, but if for some reasons the admission of Indians is thought desirable, a competitive examination in India for this special purpose would be the best thing.

Suppose, instead of the present division into the Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate Services, we had only Subordinate Services; what would you think of it?—I think it will greatly reduce the chances of the Provincial Service men. For men promoted from the Subordinate Service could not be given a higher post than that of Extra Assistant Conservator. Personally I would perfer things being left as they are.

PROSPECTS OF PROVINCIAL SERVICE MEN.

What do you think of promoting Provincial Service men to the Imperial Service?—I should be against it. Provincial Service men would be old by the time they were promoted. I wonder they could find a place. We are trying to improve the prospects of the Provincial Service men. I prefer direct Indian recruitment for the Imperial Service to promotion from the Provincial Service.

DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST RESEARCH.

In answer to Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. Hart said the Forest Service was one of the most difficult services where the merit of the recruits could be judged more by personal supervision of the heads of the department than by the examination test. The importance of the department lay more in the development of forest research than in working out other details.

Mr. Madge: In what essential respect does the work done by the Provincial Service men differ from that of the Imperial Service men? Is it not a fact that what an assistant does the superior officers sign?

Mr. Hart: I am afraid I cannot define the essence of the work performed by two classes of men. One is employed to assist the other and the other to supervise the former.

Mr. Sly: You said that you are in favour of a system of competitive examination among selected candidates for recruitment for the Imperial Service.

Mr. Hart: Yes.

Till 1908 there was open competition which has, as you say given you good officers—Yes.

Would you have any objection to that system being revised if the age is lowered?—No.

In reply to another question put by Mr. Sly witness said he was in favour of recruiting men at a younger age and sending them to England for a course of European training.

Mr. Sly: At present there are Extra Deputy Conservators in the Provincial Service getting Rs. 575 holding a few major charges. Suppose they were included in the Imperial Service and called Deputy Conservators who begin with Rs. 580.—It could be done but then they would be liable to be sent to any part of India. They could not remain in their own province as at present.

You mean if they fulfil the conditions of the Imperial Service?—Yes.

QUESTIONS BY MR. GOKHALE.

Mr. Gokhale: What happens when vacancies in the posts of Extra Deputy Conservators are not filled? Who does the work?

Mr. Hart: Generally the Extra Assistants take charge of the divisions.

I see about 33 appointments have not been filled up. What will happen to these?—As soon as we get trained men to fill those appointments we will fill them. It is difficult to get trained men on the spot and it takes time to get men quickly from Dehra Dun. The work to be done by these men is not carried out.

The Provincial Service was created in 1891 or so. Why was no arrangement made for direct recruitment to it till 1906? Why were not men with the best training possible in his country employed?—I don't know.

So it seems that the recommendation of the Public Service Commission of 1887 began to be acted upon in 1906?—It seems so.

Suppose the training at Dehra Dun were greatly improved by the appointment of first class Professors and the men so trained were sent out to Europe for a year or so, would not they be fit for holding major charges?—In point of theoretical training it could be done.

Do you know that 35 years ago a scheme was put forward for the training of the upper controlling staff in India itself?—It was then rejected solely on the ground of cost which was estimated to be £5,000 a year. Don't know if we could spend a large sum of money on the training of a few men.

INDIANS AND IMPERIAL SERVICE.

What chances have Indians now of entering the Imperial Forest Service?—Till 1906 there was open competition. Indians did not take part in it. First of all, only young Indians who could afford to go to England could take part in it. Secondly, till lately, there was a complaint amongst the members of the service that they were not well paid.

If the examination had been held in India would not Indians have presented themselves at it?—Of course the examination has not been held in India.

Suppose the present salaries are reduced—I think you will not then have a sufficient European element in it.

Is it necessary to have any European element?—I think so.

Why—There are no political considerations, but Englishmen love physical work and outdoor life.

Suppose such Indians were forthcoming?—The experiment will have to be tried very cautiously.

While there may be some disadvantages in the beginning, don't you think that the larger employment of Indians will result in economy and will enable us to benefit by the experience gained after years of service?—I don't think such experience is of much use in India.

Public opinion can be formed only in this way?—Yes but the scheme you propose will be very expensive.

Should not it be tried?—I am personally against it. I prefer selection of Indians for the higher posts for the present.

Mr. Hart was next examined briefly by the co-opted members.

MR. COOMBES ON NOMINATION.

Mr. Coombes, representative of the Provincial Forest Service, examined by the President, said that personally he was in favour of nomination and selection to be made from among nominated candidates, though the memorandum of the Provincil Service urged that nomination should be abolished and competitive examination introduced instead. In his experience he found Indians anxious to enter the Forest Service,—with them it was very popular.

In reply to Mr. Gokhale, he said that the Provincial Service men did work of equal responsibilities as the Imperial Service men and there was hardly any reason why they shouldn't be given more facilities to get into the Imperial Service. With Mr. Coombes's examination, the Commission adjourned for lunch.

SECOND COMMITTEE.

INDIANS IN THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The second Committee opened its session to-day by the taking of evidence from the Salt Department.

Mr. Scott O'Connor, of the North Indian Salt Department, said that direct recruitment from officers of the Department for higher position was necessary. The best method of recruiting Indians was by promotion in deserving cases, otherwise by competition for Indians and another for Europeans. Witness in his memorandum complained of inadequate salaries and pointed out as an example that probationers on Rs. 100 had to provide themselves with a horse and furniture. The officers of the Department were in favour of a time-scale rather than grading.

Replying to the Chairman, Lord Ronaldshay, the witness said there was no possibility of reducing the personnel of the Department and thereby creating an opportunity for increased pay as the Department had already an insufficient staff.

MAJORITY OF EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

Witness had made a statement in his memorandum and he was given an opportunity of giving evidence on it in camera. He stated his willingness to speak before an open Committee and said he urged the appointment of a majority of European officers over Indian. The reason for this was that strict discipline was necessary in the Department and Europeans were more able to maintain that discipline than Indians.

Cross-examined, witness said one Indian could do the work required of him. It was possible for an Indian to rise to an Assistant Commissionership but none had yet done so.

Madho Pershad Misra, Assistant Commissioner of Excise, United Provinces, was called to give evidence. He urged the need for the establishment of inspection. He thought all officers should be recruited from the subordinate ranks.

Witness desired to see pension granted after twenty-five years' service instead of thirty on the ground that the Department was harder-worked than the others. Witness had been recruited from the Police and his connection with the Excise Department had caused him loss of prospect of filling a higher position. He admitted that his contemporaries in the Police Department did not receive his salary.

The revenue of his Department in the United Provinces, he told Sir Murray Hammick, was not so large as at Madras, but in comparison with the expenditure of the two departments the United Provinces' revenue was large enough to maintain a more expensive establishment.

The Commission adjourned for the day.

Delhi, Nov. 5.

On resumption of the enquiry after lunch the First Committee examined Mr. L. Mercer the President of the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun. In reply to a question of the Chairman, he described the existing organisation of the Dehra Dun College and Institute, their staff, syllabus, and scope of work. The defects in the various courses of the studies at the College and Institute could be remedied when the local Governments had established their own training schools.

The Chairman: Do you think a better kind of recruitment could be made if an examination were introduced?

Mr. Mercer: Selection is badly done at present. I think a competitive examination should be held before students are sent.

REDUCTION OF RECRUITMENT AGE.

He was in favour of a reduction of age at which recruitment was made in England, and recommended 21 as the best age. He mentioned that one of the recent recruits when landed in Bombay was 28. He was not in favour of supplementary recruitment in India either for Imperial or Provincial service, firstly because Indians hated isolation, and secondly they were not too fond of physical exercise, the result being they had no special authority. He would not recommend any extra facility to be given to Indians to promote them from Provincial to Imperial Service. Any promotion at present would be premature and unless the Provincial Service was considerably improved, it would be difficult to approve of any scheme of promotion. He would not object to the power of individuals being promoted, but he would confine it only to individuals. In reply to Sir Valentine Chirol the witness said that the reason why officers did not make use of the Forest Code granting them study leave to Europe, was that they did not get much furlough for the purpose. Answering Mr. Sly, he said it was a very good idea to make Chief Conservators, or that Conservators should be made joint secretaries, or Secretaries to local Governments on the same status and with the same prospects as Chief Engineers in the P. W. D. In answer to Mr. Gokhale, witness said, as far as his experience went, he did not see good material in India for the Forest Department. He believed that with the improvement of materials, better results could be obtained.

Mr. Gokhale: "How long ago were forest schools started in England"?

Mr. Mercer: "In 1884 or 1885; till then students for forestry had to be sent to the continent."

NO FORESTS IN ENGLAND.

Q.: "And even now you say there are no Forests worth speaking of in England that have been under scientific management for a long time"?

A.: "Not many."

Q.: "If this has been no bar to the development of Forest Schools in England, why should it be in India; the Dehra Dun schools could be developed and students passing through it sent to Europe for practical training"?

A.: "They would have to be taught European languages".

Q.: "Suppose they knew them"?

A.: "They could be sent then".

Q.: "What do you think of replacing the present system of nomination by Local Governments for admission into the Forest College by open competition"?

A.: "That will not do, as physical qualifications are necessary".

Q.: "Suppose candidates were first phsically tested and then allowed to compete"?

A.: "That would come to a selection as at present".

Q.: "No, the test of physical fitness would be regulated by a definite standard".

A.: "I should still be against open competition".

Q.: "You said that a Local Government some time ago nominated three graduates, at least two of whom failed to pass in Elementary Mathematics, would not open competition make such a thing impossible"?

A.: "I do not think open competition will be a good mode of selection of candidates for the forest service".

FOREST DEPARTMENT APPEALS TO INDIANS.

Mr. McIntosh representative of the Punjab Imperial Forest Service in the course of examination said that the reason why he and his colleagues advocated reduction of age was that men coming out late always resented their not being given important work all at once.

Pandit Gokul Das was the last witness of the Punjab and United Provinces Forest Group examined, by the first committee. Replying to a question put by Sir Valentine Chirol witness said that from personal experience and from a number of applications received he could say that service in the Forest Department as a career appealed very largely to Indians. In reply to Mr. Gokhale he urged that the distinction between Imperial and Provincial Service should be done away with.

Mr. Gokhale: "Is there any work in the Forest Department which cannot be done by Indians with European experience and for which Europeans are essentially necessary?

Ans: "I think Europeans are necessary for expert knowledge in the special branch.

At the conclusion of the examination of this witness, the Commission adjourned till Monday.

THE MEXICO CRISIS.

NO ULTIMATUM SENT.

ONLY A MEMORANDUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

Mr. Bryan insists that no ultimatum has been sent to Mexico but only a memorandum demanding the elimination of President Huerta and his friends. The Memorandum says that the United States are anxious to avoid trouble in the interests of Mexico as well as to preserve international peace. It finally urges Huerta immediately to abandon power since the United States will not tolerate further temporising.

RUMOUR OF ULTIMATUM DENIED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

Mr. Bryan has issued a statement that no ultimatum has been sent to Mexico, nevertheless there have apparently been some strong representations in view of the declaration made in diplomatic circles yesterday.

NEW YORK MAYORAL ELECTION

DEFEAT OF TAMMANY FORE-SHADOWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

A most strenuous fight in connection with the election of the Mayor is proceeding. Late returns indicate the election of Mr. Mitchel, an opponent of Tammany and the champion of ex-Governor Sulzer, by overwhelming pluralities over the Tammany candidate, Mr. McCall.

LATER.

The election of Mr. Mitchell by a plurality of upwards of one hundred thousand, constitutes a severe defeat of Tammany, which has lost control of the City and State Assembly.

KING LUDWIG'S PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MUNICH, Nov. 5.

A proclamation of King Ludwig III to-day, announces the termination of the Regency of Bavaria and King Ludwig's assumption of Government as King.

MUNICIPAL BRIBERY CASE.

KIRKEE CANTONMENT OFFICER CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 5.

Before Mr. E. V. Mudliar, Special Cantonment Magistrate, Ramjee Raojee Patel and Gufferbux Alibux, two residents of Kirkee Bazar charged Hormusjee N. Merchand, Assistant Superintendent of Kirkee Cantonment with taking bribes from them.

Koodratoola Kareembux, tailor in Kirkee Bazar being examined said that he knew the parties. His sister owned a house in Kirkee Bazar as also in the cow and calf bazar. The Sergeant asked his sister to give him a calf but she told him that it belonged to witness, on this the Sergeant asked him for a calf and said that if he would not give it to him he would see that witness was turned out of the cantonment. He got frightened at this and gave a calf to the Sergeant and this calf was not in the bazar office.

Purshuram Ganpat of Bhopoode, Poona District the next witness said he was writer to Kisan Koombhar, a previous witness, for the last 5 or 6 years. Witness showed entries in his diary and day books of payments to the Sergeant and another showing that Rs. 100 was paid as commission to the bazar Sergeant on 10th January 1913, these entries were entered from above 4 to 8 days after both amounts were paid to the Sergeant, in witness' presence.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. MR. CARR'S PROBABLE RESIGNATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

In connection with the impending changes among members of the Imperial Legislative Council, it is understood that the Hon. Mr. Carr, I.C.S., official additional member for the Madras presidency has resigned his seat, and the question of his successor is now under consideration. It is likely that Mr. Walsh, C.S., will replace the Hon. Mr. Maude as official additional member for Behar in the Imperial Legislative Council.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF "MANCHESTER-COMMERCE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The "Manchester-Commerce," which struck an iceberg, has arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland, with her bow damaged.

NORTH CORK BYE-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Mr. John Guiney (O'Brienite) has been returned unopposed for North Cork.

The Madras Government in their order on the report of the Forest Committee have decided to give the recommendations of the committee a trial although they add that they are not so confident of their success as Mr. Horne and his colleagues seem to be.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

STAGNANT MARKETS.

PEARL MARKETS STILL DEPRESSED.

KATHIAWAD AND AHMEDABAD BANK RESOLUTIONS.

The condition of all the markets remained unchanged throughout the whole of yesterday. The markets were dull and no business was done. The pearl market did not improve as reported elsewhere but was in the same gloom as it has been for the past few days.

The pearl merchants on the Continent do not make any purchases as they have reasons to believe the market will go down further still.

One failure was reported, and a jeweller and shroff named Kesrimal Balchand was adjudicated at the High Court yesterday Full details appear in the report of the proceedings of the Insolvency Court.

With regard to the Kathiawad and Ahmedabad Banking Corporation, it is stated that the suspension of this Bank has not affected any of the markets. The following is the resolution of the board of directors of that Bank as communicated to us:—

Having heard from Mr. Teluram Puri of the firm of the Managing Agents about the strained financial condition in the Punjab and U. P. and also about the loss of confidence in Banks by the people all round in consequence of the failure of several Banks in the Punjab and Bombay and of the heavy withdrawals at different centres in consequence of these failures and having heard from him regarding the conduct of Mr. Lachanman Das, the manager at Rawalpindi, who paid off large deposits before maturity the Board went through the summary of the available statements furnished by the manager of the H. O. at Ahmedabad. These statements show that about ten lakhs of Rupees are due by this Bank on Fixed Deposits, Saving Banks floating accounts and about fourteen Lakhs of Rupees are due to the Bank at different stations. Besides this the Bank is possessed of fixtures and furniture of the value of about Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 1,15,000 are due from shareholders for arrears of the calls in addition to the cash in hand. Most of the business of the Bank has been in the Punjab and U. P. and in consequence of the extreme stringency of the money market there it is not convenient to obtain immediate repayment, though strong efforts have been made to realise them.

Under these circumstances the Branch Managers find it difficult to meet the current demands and the Directors therefore are of opinion that the payment be suspended and to avoid loss to the Shareholders steps be taken to wind up the concern voluntarily and an extraordinary meeting of the Shareholders be convened on the 12th instant to pass the necessary resolutions."

The shroff bazaar was also dull and rumour is that more failures will occur throughout the different markets within a few days.

The application of Kesrichand Rupchand, the pearl merchant, was heard by Mr. Justice Macleod and it was adjourned until the next court day after some evidence was recorded.

ALL INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The eighth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the All-India United Insurance Company was held yesterday afternoon in the registered offices of the Company, Apollo Street, Mirza Mahomed Shirazu presiding.

The adoption of the annual report, which has already been published was moved by the Chairman.

Mr. Vaikunthrai A. Desai seconded the proposition. He said it was a matter of regret that nothing was stated in the report regarding the appointment of the new Secretaries though information on this point would be naturally expected by the shareholders on an occasion like the present one. They would like to know why the late Secretaries resigned and why a certain sum of money belonging to the Company was deposited in the Credit Bank, the manager of which was a brother of the late Managing Secretary. He hoped that the new Secretaries, who were merchants of long standing, would be able to place the business of the Company on a more sound basis, particularly in the "life" department. He further asked the new Secretaries to introduce a definite form of certificate regarding Government promissory notes held by the Bombay Bank in trust for them, for many shareholders doubted if the notes were kept in the Bank during the past several years.

The report was then adopted and a dividend of Re. 1 per share was declared. The retiring Directors were re-elected. Mr. A. C. Rice was appointed Auditor.

Mr. V. A. Desai then moved the following resolution:—The following be added at the end of article 26 of the Articles of Association:—The Board shall make special inquiries before letting more than 500 shares stand in future on any one name with a view to see if the individual is able to meet with the uncalled liabilities; to article 84 (e)—their resolution as regards investing of reserve funds of the Company shall only be passed in a meeting where more than one of the existing Board is present. The monies shall up till then lie in Government securities; to article 95—that in a meeting which passes a resolution about banker or bankers, more than three-fourths of the Board are present; and to article 113—the two Directors who sign cheques shall be others than the ex-officio the ex-officio signing only as Secretaries.

The object of the first part of the resolution, said the mover, was that the shares might be held by *bona-fide* investors only.

The resolutions were passed.

An extraordinary meeting of the Company was then held and the resolutions of which notice was given were adopted.

The proceedings then terminated.

PROCEEDINGS IN INSOLVENCY COURT.

The following matters among others were disposed of yesterday in the Insolvency Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod:—

In the matter of Rao Bahadur Shrikisondass Narandass, an adjudged insolvent, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji appeared for a creditor named Sewaram Goculdass and Company, and applied for an adjournment of the rule obtained by his clients calling upon the petitioning creditor Ramkaran Vradhraj why the proceedings in this Court should not be stayed.

Mr. Jinnah, for the petitioning creditor, said he had no objection to the rule standing over for a fortnight.

In explaining the situation, Mr. Bahadurji said that the insolvent's firm had been trading in various places and had its head firm in Delhi. The liabilities of the insolvent were 14 lacs, out of which creditors of the value of 11 lacs were in Delhi. Steps had been taken in the Delhi Court a fortnight before the adjudication order was passed in Bombay.

In answer to His Lordship, Mr. Bahadurji said that nothing practical had so far been done in the Delhi Court.

Mr. Jinnah said that as a matter of fact, he petition in the Delhi Court had been dismissed.

His Lordship said the rule seemed to have been granted under a misunderstanding. He thought there was no foundation for the rule, as proceedings had not materialised in anything in the Delhi Court.

The rule was discharged with costs.

JEWELLER ADJUDICATED.

Mr. Jinnah next applied for the adjudication of Keshrimal Balchand, a jeweller and shroff, on the petition of Raichand Khusalchand, a creditor for Rs. 2,500.

The petitioner alleged that the insolvent had suspended payment on the evening of the day previous and was in hiding. Notice of this application, Mr. Jinnah said, was served on the insolvent. The liabilities of this insolvent were said to be three lacs.

His Lordship made the order prayer for.

INSOLVENCY OF RAMGOPAUL HIRALAL AND OTHERS. APPLICATION FOR ANNULMENT DISMISSED.

Mr. N. H. Moos then moved absolute the rule to show cause why the adjudication order in the matter of Ramgopaul Hiralal and others should not be annulled.

Mr. Jinnah showed cause for the petitioning creditor and Mr. Jardine for the official assignee.

Mr. Jinnah, in showing cause, said the notice of this petition was served on the insolvents on the 11th September and after two adjournments at the requests of the insolvents, the adjudication order was made on the 1st October. The petition was filed on 27th August and served on the insolvents at Samber in Jeypore state. At the hearing of the petition, the insolvents did not appear and the adjudication order was made. In the meanwhile his client alleged that the insolvents removed all the property they could to Samber. Even now they did not come to make their application but they sent their mehta to do so. The mehta in his affidavit said the Court had no jurisdiction and his master had not committed any acts of insolvency.

The insolvents were all partners and members of a joint family and traded at various places in various names and it was now contended by the insolvents that the debt due to his client was that due by the second insolvent, who had a firm of his own and in which firm the insolvents were not partners. Mr. Jinnah said those statements were untrue and to substantiate them he commented on the affidavits in the case.

Mr. Jinnah next read letters to the firm of his clients to prove that the insolvents had carried on business in Bombay through their servants and in two or three cases personally.

Counsel next read portions of the affidavit to prove that the Agra firm of the insolvents had given notice of suspension of payment. He also submitted that on the insolvents' own admission that they were paying other people showed that they were guilty of fraudulent preference. He laid great stress on the fact that none of the insolvents came to Bombay to make an affidavit and that no explanation was forthcoming why they did not appear at the hearing of the petition. He also pointed out to the Court that when the official assignee's man went to take possession of the insolvent's property at Agra, every obstacle was placed in his way and he had to resort to police aid. When he got possession of a factory, it was set fire to within four hours and damage was done to the extent of Rs. 8,000.

Mr. Jardine endorsed all that Mr. Jinnah had said and added that although there was a strong case against the insolvents, they had not met it.

Mr. Moos, in support of the rule, said his clients had 35 branches and owned property worth over ten lacs of rupees. The position was this: all the insolvents were partners in the firms of Hiralal Chunilal and Hansraj Shrikisson but there was a third firm called Sheth Hansraj and in that none of them were partners. The debt owing to the petitioning creditor was Hansraj's debt and he had no objection to Hansraj being adjudicated.

His Lordship said there was nothing in that point and on the affidavits he had made up his mind to hold that the insolvents were partners in all the three firms. He asked Mr. Moos to restrict his remarks on the point of jurisdiction.

On this point Mr. Moos submitted that the insolvents had never carried on business in Bombay and the men who had dealt with the petitioning creditors firm were agents of Sheth Hansraj. He explained that the insolvents could not appear at the hearing as the first insolvent who attended to the business was very ill at that time. He urged that this application was not *bona- fide* and made with the object of bringing pressure on other people to pay up Sheth Hansraj's debt and he asked His Lordship not to make this Court an instrument of extortion. He also submitted that no acts of insolvency had been committed.

COURT'S JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in passing his order said: On 27th August 1913, partners in the firm of Nandlal Hiralal filed a petition in this Court praying that an order of adjudication might be made against seven persons mentioned in the petition and said to be carrying on business in partnership in Bombay, Cawnpore and at various other places in the names of Hiralal Chunilal, Hansraj Shrikisnan and Sheth Hansraj. The acts of insolvency alleged were that insolvents had given notice to their creditors that they had suspended payment of their debts and that they had given undue preference to some of their creditors. Also that they had transferred some of their property to delay and deceive their creditors to secure repayment of anticedent debts. Notices of that petition were given to the respondents and the petition came on for hearing before me on 1st October 1913. The respondents did not appear and an order of adjudication was made. It seems, therefore, that the respondents had ample time to appear at the hearing and raise any objections they might have to the order being passed. On the 16th October, an application was made to the vacation judge on behalf of respondents 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7 that the adjudication order should be annulled. It seems strange that although I was sitting in Court till the 15th, respondents should have waited till the 16th to make this application to another judge. Their application was supported by the affidavit of a munim and a rule was granted and a stay of proceedings was also granted on condition that the respondents furnished security to the extent of Rs. 7,000. Apparently it seems to me that there is some misapprehension about the order given for security and the amount of that security is the amount the respondents admitted was due to the petitioning creditor. But the only security that should have been ordered by the Court, if an order of stay of proceedings was granted, was the security for any loss that might be suffered to the estate by the order of stay of proceedings. If before a petition for adjudication is made, the respondent disputes the debt of the petitioning creditor, then no doubt a stay of proceedings would be granted until the amount due to the petitioning creditor was ascertained. The Court may in that case order the respondent to give security of the amount likely to be found due.

The petitioning creditors filed their affidavits in opposition to the rule dated 20th October and 4th November, and an affidavit in answer has been filed by the munim of the respondents which is sworn on the 5th November.

In the first place, it must be noticed that there is no affidavit of any of the respondents in answer to the case of the petitioning creditors and on that ground alone, I think the rule should be discharged. The order of adjudication was made after notice to the respondents and it was therefore in the nature of a final order and if the respondents wished to set aside that order, then the burden lay upon them to show that they had sufficient reasons for not appearing when the petition was heard. But in the affidavits filed on their behalf there is nothing whatever, no reasons given, why they did not appear on the 1st October. Apart from that, it was certainly necessary for them to file affidavits themselves contesting the grounds on which the adjudication order was made. For this purpose, the affidavits filed by munims are absolutely worthless. The petitioning creditors contend that jurisdiction of the Court was found on the fact that the respondents carried on business either in person or through their servants and it has been conceded that unless they prove that, the Court has no jurisdiction. They have sworn that one or other of the insolvents came to Bombay and transacted business and their own letters show that they kept one or more servants in Bombay to whom they gave instructions regarding the purchases and sales of goods. That standing by itself is sufficient to show that the insolvents carried on business in person or through agents in Bombay. It might be possible that the insolvents would have satisfied me that there was a flaw in the argument of the petitioning creditors on this evidence but there is no statement on the record of the insolvents themselves and the allegations of munims controverting the contentions of the petitioning creditors are absolutely worthless.

Then I have to consider whether any acts of insolvency have been committed. The petitioning creditors have sworn in July that one of the insolvents' firms gave notice to them that they could not pay their debts and the mere fact that admittedly the petitioning creditors' debt has not been paid till this date supports that statement. It was open to the insolvents or any one of them to have sworn that the allegation of the petitioning creditor was untrue but that has not been done and therefore I must take it as proved that notice of suspension of payment of debts was given to the petitioning creditors' firm and that is an act of insolvency.

It would not be necessary therefore to consider further any other facts but so far as I can see on the record the insolvents have made payments to other creditors since July and if they do not pay the petitioning creditors and pay others, it follows that they have given preference.

His Lordship next dealt with the point of partnership in the firm of Sheth Hansraj and in conclusion said: I am of opinion that no cause has been shown by the respondents, to whom the rule was granted, why the order of adjudication should be annulled, firstly, on the ground that none of them dared to come to court to swear affidavits on their own account and, secondly, as the record stands at present, I am satisfied that the court has jurisdiction and that certain acts of insolvency have been committer by the insolvents. I, therefore, discharge the rule with costs.

Costs if not recovered from the insolvents to come out of the assets.

PEARL MERCHANTS' INSOLVENCY.

The application of Kesrichand Rupchand for the annulment of the adjudication order made against him as a partner in the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand and Company, pearl merchants, was then called on for hearing.

The Advocate-General and Mr. M. R. Jardine appeared for the petitioning creditor Beg Mahomed Abdul Rehman; Mr. Jinnah represented Kesrichand.

At the outset the Advocate-General applied for an adjournment on the ground that he had not been able to collect all the evidence. He had the evidence of the broker who negotiated the loan and of the munim of his clients. He thought it was no use trying the matter piecemeal. He said his client was a Bombay man while the insolvents were Surat people. However, since the last hearing people had been to his client to give him information but he had nothing definite yet. He, therefore, applied for an adjournment.

His Lordship said it would be better to lead the evidence that the creditor had.

Abdul Razak Haji Mahomed was then examined by the Advocate-General. He said he had been a hundi broker and had negotiated the hundies in this case. He was taken to Sobhagchand Naginchand's pehdi by one Hasam Mota of Surat. At the pehdi witness met Naginchand and Kesrichand. Naginchand told him that they were in difficulties and wanted a loan on hundies. In course of the conversation he said that Sobhagchand was his son and Kesrichand was his partner. Kesrichand heard all that was said. After the loan had been agreed to, witness went with the munim of the petitioning creditors to Sobhagchand's pehdi in Dani buildings. Witness was asked to obtain the signature on the hundi in the name of Sobhagchand Naginchand. At the pehdi both he and the menta were told Kesrichand was a partner and the latter offered to sign the hundi but they preferred to have Naginchand's signature.

Cross-examined, witness said before he negotiated this loan, he had not known either Naginchand or Keshrichand but he had known Sobhagchand by sight. The statement that Kesrichand was a partner was not volunteered by Naginchand but it was mentioned in course of the conversation. He believed Naginchand when he said Kesrichand was a partner but he declined to take his signature on the hundi as he had orders to take the signature in the name of Sobhagchand Naginchand. He did not know personally that Kesrichand was a partner in the firm but he believed Naginchand's statement. If Kesrichand said that as a matter of fact he was not at the pehdi, he was telling an untruth.

Chhotalal Narotamdass, the munim in the employ of the petitioning creditors, was examined next. He said he had accompanied the last witness to the pehdi of Sobhagchand with a cheque for Rs. 50,000 for the hundi. At the time of signing the hundi, Kesrichand said he was a partner and offered to sign the hundi. Witness preferred to have Naginchand's signature as "Sobhagchand Naginchand and Company" as it actually was on the hundi.

Cross-examined, witness said he had not known Kesrichand Naginchand before this occasion. What Kesrichand had said was that they all were partners and he would sign. Witness did not then say that he did not want Kesrichand's signature. He wanted Naginchand's signature.

Further hearing was then adjourned till the next court day. The stay of proceedings was ordered. to continue.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT IN KARACHI MARKETS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

The "Sind Gazette" reports a general improvement in the Karachi Bazaar but states that grain merchants and sugar merchants are in some difficulties.

PEOPLE'S BANK CASE.

JUSTICE RATTIGAN'S JUDGMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

In dismissing the appeal yesterday of the directors of the People's Bank against the appointment of a provisional official liquidator Mr. Justice Rattigan delivered a lengthy judgment, summing up as follows:—"It seems to me that the cases cited by the appellants are not relevant to the facts admitted before me in the present case. It is obvious from admissions made and from facts on record which are not denied, that the People's Bank has in fact suspended business and directed all its numerous branches to suspend business and consequently the bank as such cannot go on. Admittedly it must go into liquidation and apparently the only doubt at present is whether it should be wound up under supervision of the Court or go into voluntary liquidation. Mr. Beechey's argument that the bank is not insolvent because it is possible that sooner or later it may be in a position to pay all its debts strikes me as somewhat desperate. That there is in the present case no such prospect is clear, from the admitted fact that liquidation is inevitable. When a company has to admit this, and that is only hope of salvation is that a new company may be formed to take its place, I have no hesitation in saying that such a company is not merely plainly and commercially but also technically insolvent, and in such a case I am of opinion that the Court is fully justified in taking action under Section 134 and appointing a provisional liquidator. I cannot agree that the very restricted powers conferred upon a provisional liquidator in this case can in any way injure or prejudicially affect the affairs of the Bank or interests of its creditors, on the contrary I consider that a due discharge by the provisional liquidator of duties imposed upon him will tend to protect the interests of the creditors, while at the same time, in no way paralysing the affairs of the company, which is already itself paralysed. I accordingly dismiss the appeal with costs.

CLOUD-BURST FATALITY IN KHATA.

FORTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 5.

A cloud-burst in Katha District caused several streams in the Pinlebu township to become flooded. Several villages were swept away, fortyseven persons being drowned. All the bodies except three were recovered.

FUTURE OF ZANZIBAR.

MOSLEM LEAGUE'S REPRESENTATION.

FEARED ABSORPTION BY E. AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Prior to the present crisis in London, the All-India Moslem League drew up a representation to the Colonial Office earnestly supporting the petition of the Indians of Zanzibar and Pemba that the recent transfer from the Foreign to the Colonial Office should not be followed by the absorption of the islands within the jurisdiction of the East Africa Protectorate, it being pointed out that the climatic conditions were unfavourable to European constitutions. Zanzibar had attained its important commercial position mainly as the result of Indian enterprise, and the absorption was likely to be seriously prejudicial to the trade of the islands.

INDIAN MARRIAGES AND AFRICAN LAW.

MR. HARCOURT ON RECENT DECISIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Replying to the representations of the London Moslem League regarding the effect of the recent judgment in Natal on Indian marriages, the Colonial Office points out that the judgment concerns the interpretation of one section of the Immigrants' Regulation Act, which provides that certain persons are not to be deemed prohibited immigrants. It does not appear to restrict the power of the Executive to admit Indian women. Mr Harcourt understands that the general South African law never recognised polygamous marriages, being identical in this respect with the law of England, and the recent decisions of the courts have not altered the law in any way.

FUNDS FOR BRITISH INDIANS IN S. A.

SIR VALENTINE CHIROL'S DONATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 4.

Sir Valentine Chirol has contributed the sum of £5. to the fund in aid of the struggle carried on by the Indian community in South Africa. In forwarding the amount to Mr. Gokhale, Sir Chirol writes as follows:—"Dear Mr. Gokhale,—Will you kindly transmit to the proper quarter the enclosed small contribution to the fund you are raising on behalf of the British Indians in South Africa. Few Englishmen who take a genuine interest in the welfare of India and have faith in the value of the British connection both for India and the Empire, can fail to have been moved by the statement you made in Bombay. Yours very sincerely, Valentine Chirol."

BUCKINGHAM-STEPHENS MURDER CASE.

(Associated Press.)

KOTTAYAM, Nov. 5.

The case against Swyny the first accused in the Buckingham-Stephens murder case of alleged escape from lawful custody which was posted for final hearing has been adjourned until to-morrow on the application of the accused's vakil, Mr. Subramanya Iyer, who is out of the station just now.

MILITARY INTELLEGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Scott, C.I.E., D.S.O., Commandant 57th Wilges Rifles, Ferozepur, has been elected by Sir Beauchamp-Duff as Military Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel Laurence, R.E., is transferred from Lahore to Bangalore as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer.

An exchange has been approved between Lieutenant Noaks, 20th Battery, Lucknow, and Lieutenant Freer, 58th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Ferozepore.

Captain Campbell, 104th Heavy Battery, Campbellpore is placed on the half-pay list on account of ill-health from 21st October.

Captain K. Wigram, 2nd Gurkhas, has been selected as a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at Army Headquarters.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Scott, Commandant, 57th Rifles, has been selected by Sir Beauchamp Duff as his Military Secretary.

Captain McRae, 45th Sikhs, is appointed Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Multan.

Captain James 104th Rifles is appointed Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

VICE-ADMIRAL BURNEY HONOURED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Vice-Admiral Burney has been created a K. C. M. G. in recognition of his services at Skutari.

RETURN OF FINANCIAL MEMBER AND SECRETARY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

Sir William Meyer, Financial Member and Mr. J. B. Brunyate, Secretary have returned to Simla from a short visit to Delhi.

OIL STEAMER BLAZE IN TUTICORIN.

FLAMES SEVERAL FEET HIGH.

MANY JUMP OVERBOAD.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 5.

News has just reached here of a terrible fire on board an oil steamer in Tuticorin harbour. Several lives are lost, through people jumping overboard. The flames rose high over the steamer and made a remarkable spectacle.

The vessel from which the bogus wireless message was supposed to have been received was Omrah not Orama.

RANGOON, Nov. 5.

The Managing Agents of the Burma Oil Company have received advices from Tuticorin that the Oil steamer Twingone has been destroyed by fire there. It appears that the fire was communicated to the steamer from a barge alongside into which drums of petrol were being discharged. The Chief Engineer, Second Engineer, the Captain's infant daughter, an ayah, and two servants are reported to have lost their lives, The rest of the crew were on shore.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"THE COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG."

"The Count of Luxembourg" which the Bandmann Opera Company played at the Royal Opera House last night is not new to Bombay; in fact its first production in India took place at the Opera House two years ago. But it is a long time since it was played here, and it is a pleasure to make its acquaintance again. The cast has undergone considerable changes since it was last produced here, but the presentation of the piece does not suffer in any way; not even as regards the inadequate chorus, or unlike "Gipsy Love," by the same composer, the important music is entirely confined to two or three principals, who rendered it last night very capably. The Russian dance in the second act has come down to two performers, but this is a minor detail, though one wonders why when there is any dancing to be done Miss Lucy Greenhill is left out. Franz Lehar in "The Count of Luxembourg" is perhaps more original in his themes and scoring than in any other of his pieces. The music is not so ambitious or florid as in "Gipsy Love" and there is less of it, but it is full of charm and originality of treatment. The gavotte between the Grand Duke and Angele in the first act is quite in the style of the old Comic Operas of the last century; its melody and grace and quaint humour is delightful and shows the composer at his best. The waltz melody,—inevitable to a Lehar Opera,—has a wonderfully sensuous attraction and makes one wonder that the same composer could ever have given us the cheap trumpery theme and conventional treatment of "The Merry Widow" waltz. The dialogue music between the two principal characters is dramatic and expressive and always on a high level.

We are inclined to say that the present Company is seen to better advantage in "The Count of Luxembourg" than in any other of the pieces in which they have hitherto appeared. Miss Glenn plays Angele Didier with great attraction and does the music of the part full justice. Mr. McGrath is equally successful, and both the comedians, Mr. Fouriet as the Grand Duke, and Mr. Frith as Brissard are admirably suited. The latter never ceases to be funny, and last night he seemed more in his element than ever. Miss Violet Frampton was a very attractive and winsome Juliette, singing and acting, as usual, with great spirit.

To-night another piece new to Bombay, "The Pink Lady," will be produced.

JUTE FIRE AT SEALDAH.

TWO LAKHS DAMAGE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

A large shed stocked with jute was completely gutted by fire at Sealdah station last night. By the time the fire brigade arrived, the flames had secured such a hold on the building that it was useless to attempt to save it and efforts were directed to preventing the fire spreading to the adjacent jute sheds. The damage done was considerable, one estimate placing it at a couple of lakhs.

DACCA RASH SHOOTING CASE.

EUROPEAN FINED RS. 200.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

The District Magistrate of Dacca yesterday convicted, F. School, a European hide merchant, of rash and negligent shooting and thereby causing hurt to an Indian woman. The accused was fined Rs. 200.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY AND VICEROY.

PROPOSAL TO PRESENT CONGRATULATORY ADDRES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

On Saturday the Calcutta University Senate will consider the proposal of presenting a congratulatory address to the Viceroy on the occasion of His Excellency's forthcoming visit to Calcutta..

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

NUISANCE NEAR FIRE TEMPLE.

RELIGIOUS CONSIDERATIONS.

SUGGESTED PUBLIC BATHS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. F. M. Chinoy presiding.

The Committee considered several petitions protesting against the urinal near the Dadysett Fire Temple. In one of these letters, the Committee's attention was invited to the nuisance resulting from the situation of a urinal in close proximity to the Dadysett Fire Temple which was the oldest Fire Temple in Bombay and revered by the Parsi community. It was submitted that the nuisance complained of was not merely objectionable from the standpoint of sanitation but still more so as it hurt the religious feelings and sentiments of the Parsis, whose feelings were greatly shocked at the idea that a public urinal was stationed close to a solemn place of worship. It was requested that the urinal might be removed, and it was further stated that in the past the Corporation had caused urinals, dust bins and other offensive structures to be removed from the proximity of mosques, temples and other places of worship and that they had passed a Resolution in 1895, drawing the attention of the Commissioner to the advisability of not placing dustbins near places of worship.

The Commissioner in a letter said: "I have the honour to refer the Standing Committee to Corporation Resolution No. 5198 of 5th December 1912 from which it will appear that the case has already been decided after the fullest enquiry and consideration. There is nothing new either in the fact or the contentions set forth in the present reference to afford any ground for re-opening the matter. It has already been fully explained (1) that a urinal is absolutely necessary in the neighbourhood for the convenience of the public and to prevent a serious sanitary abuse, (2) that it is quite clear of the fire temple premises and is at a very considerable distance from the fire temple itself: (3) that it obviates the committing of nuisances along the wall of the fire temple premises which was really offensive. The Commissioner has always been willing to examine any site proposed as an alternative, which will be equally convenient to the public, and free from objection. But the sites suggested have been open to objections from which the present site is free."

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said that this involved a question of sanitation as well as of religion. He was honestly of opinion that the question of religion was one to which in the words of their popular Governor-General due consideration ought to be given, no matter whatever might be the facts. He asked that those members who had not seen the site might be given time to inspect it, and the consideration of the item be postponed. Otherwise he would move an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to remove the urinal from its present site. The Committee must take into consideration the religious feelings of the people.

The Commissioner Mr. Crerar said the Municipal Executive were quite prepared to remove the urinal if there was another site available.

Dr. Sukhia remarked that it should be removed even if there was no other site available.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he had visited that portion of the Fire Temple where marriage ceremonies were performed and from which portion it was alleged the urinal could be seen. He had found that this was not the fact. He thought the present agitation was a bona-fide one. There was a strong argument in favour of the removal of the urinal. The Parsis on approaching a Fire Temple bowed, and here the first thing that they saw while nearing the Dadysett Fire Temple was a urinal. He suggested an alternative site, which could be found not very far from the spot.

Mr. Pheroze C. Setna suggested that if the urinal was the first thing that met the eye while nearing the Fire-Temple, the urinal could be moved further down.

Dr. Sukhia observed that if that were done, the urinal could be visible not only from the Fire Temple but also from all the other buildings.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker said the urinal had been there for years and he asked why the Parsis had kept quiet all that time. Were their religious feelings not wounded then?

The Chairman remarked that if the Corporation had made a mistake in the past by allowing the urinal to be erected on the spot objected to, there was no reason why they should not rectify the mistake.

The further discussion of the matter was postponed in order to enable the Committee to visit the site on Monday next.

EXPERIMENTS WITH PIPE COATINGS.

The Commissioner in a letter stated:—"For the purpose of conducting experiments with pipe coatings, non-corrosive paints, etc., it is advisable to install test lengths of pipe on some of the Municipal steel mains which can be removed and examined from time to time. I forward a drawing showing an experimental length which is proposed to be in the form of a parallel branch 15 feet long attached at each end to the main by a sluice valve. Through this branch water will perpetually flow until shut off for inspection purposes. The Acting Hydraulic Engineer proposes to attach the first of these lengths to the Vehar steel main now being laid by Messrs. Ashmore Benson Pease and Co., and another length later on to the Tansa steel pipe when laid by Messrs. Mephan Ferguson Proprietory, Ld. The cost of laying the first length will be about Rs. 1,060 using the plates imported by Messrs. Ashmore Benson Pease and Co. The laying of the pipes will be done departmentally. As regards the manufacture of the pipe, quotations were invited and that received from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas amounting to Rs. 765 for the manufacture of the steel test length and supply of 2 castings and 2 sluice valves in connection therewith is the lower of the two quotations received. I have accepted the lower quotation." The letter was recorded.

DHOBI TALAO TANK.

The Commissioner in a letter to the Committee, with regard to a complaint made regarding the Dhobi Talao Tank, stated that no foul matter was being thrown into the tank. It was being filled in with materials such as road scraping, road dust, debris from houses and earth from foundations which are unobjectionable. Pesterine was applied at intervals to the very small portion of the tank which remained to be filled up and which was the only possible source of nuisance.

OBJECTION TO STABLES.

Mr. Faredun K. Dadachanji, Solicitor, on behalf of his clients, Miss H. F. Petit and the Executors of Bai Avabai F. Petit, stated that his clients were the mortgagees in possession of the Abbas and Taher Buildings at Charni Road, that they had complained to the Executive Health Officer that their tenants were put to great inconvenience and annoyance by the noxious smell that arose from the adjoining house and cattle stables; that the properties had been much depreciated in value owing to the nuisance and that the health and comforts of the tenants had been sacrificed. He requested that the locality where thousands of inhabitants resided, should not be allowed to be infested with bad smells and pests.

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

PUBLIC BATHS.

Mr. M. F. Gotta in a letter suggested that public baths be erected near the seaside opposite the Churney Road overbridge and opposite Church Gate Station so as to give facilities to Hindu women to bathe.

The letter was recorded.

A TANK.

Messrs. Dastur and Co., solicitors on behalf of Mr. Raoji Vinayekrao Sunkersett, stated that their client was served with a notice, requiring him to fill in a large tank situate at Tardeo Road on land appertaining to the Sunkersett Temple, and to hermetically cover two wells in the same place, allowing trap-doors to be kept under lock and key that their client being unable to comply with the requisition, was prosecuted before the Second Presidency Magistrate who adjourned the case to the 8th April 1913 to enable their client to appeal to the Standing Committee. They further stated that their client would be justified in appealing to the Standing Committee for the withdrawal of the prosecution even upon the sole ground of the prohibitive cost of filling in such a large tank; that both the temple and the tank had been established for over a hundred years; that the water of the tank as well as of the wells had been used by their client and other Hindus for religious purposes and in connection with ceremonies and worship at the temple; that the carrying out of the requisition would have the effect of closing the doors of the temple and of considerably curtailing the efficiency and sanctity of the temple and the worship thereat; that the tank and the wells have been kept scrupulously clean and that they are not situated in the vicinity of any tenement occupied as residence. Adding that the tank on the requisition of the Commissioner, was thoroughly cleaned, stocked with fish and thereafter inspected by Municipal Officers who found it unobjectionable; and that if any further requisition was made for cleaning the tank now or hereafter, their client was prepared to carry out such a requisition.

The Commissioner in a letter stated: "With reference to Standing Committee's Resolution No. 7537 of 26th March 1913, forwarding, for remarks, a copy of letter, dated 20th March 1913, from Messrs. Dastur and Co. on behalf of Mr. Raoji Vinayekrao Jaggannath Sunkersett, regarding a tank and wells appertaining to the Sunkersett Temple at Tardeo, I have the honour to state that the tank appears to be a danger to health, as there are many houses near it. It does not seem to be much used for bathing purposes. Both inside the temple and at the tank itself, there is tap water, and the people use the tap water for bathing. The cost of filling in the tank would be considerable, and I think we should agree to bear half the cost. The owner can well afford to bear the remaining cost, in view of the extra land that will thus be given him. The small well is not used for any purpose and it should be filled up or covered. The large well has anopheles in it. Its water is however used for 20 dhobi stones and for this reason I think it may be allowed to remain for another two years, if more fish are placed in it and it is cleaned."

Mr. V. A. Dabholker said that an arrangement had formerly been arrived at between Mr. Raoji and the Municipality to the effect that if the estimates for filling in the tank amounts to Rs. 2,000 the expenses were to be paid by the Muncipality and if this sum was exceeded Mr. Raoji was to pay the excess. The Commissioner's letter showed the estimate was only Rs. 902, and therefore according to the arrangement the Municipality must pay.

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for final disposal.

PRIVATE STABLES.

Mr. N. H. Katrak in a letter suggested that the work of removing litter etc., from private stables in the City should be done by the Municipality.

THE EXECUTIVE HEALTH.

The Executive Health Officer in a letter to the Commissioner remarked:—

"The conservancy work of the City is enormous and I am not prepared to advise the Municipality to undertake this additional responsibility of attending to the needs of private stable owners. The initial cost of the motors and the increase in the staff proportionately will be very great and in the case of a breakdown we shall have to prosecute ourselves in the Police Courts for failing to remove accmulations of dung and refuse from these stables. That is a position which we cannot accept. The onus of removing the refuse lies on the owner or occupier as laid down in the Municipal Act to a place of deposit fixed. We shall be next asked to sweep the stables and blamed for not keeping them clean. The stable owners must be made to recognise their own responsibility in this matter. It will be a grave mistake for the Municipality, to take up this work which properly belongs to the owners. No such work is undertaken by any Municipality in the world and cannot recommend the taking up of such a burden by us."

The Commissioner agreed with the remarks of the Health Officer.

It was resolved to inform Mr. Katrak in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

COMMISSION ON SAFETY AT SEA.

LIFE-BOATS FOR INDIAN SHIPS.

RESULT OF TITANIC ENQUIRY.

On Tuesday next, as the result of a Resolution of the Government of India, a committee of inquiry, which will be known by the name of its President, Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S., as the Todhunter Commission will commence its sittings at 3-15 p.m. at the Bombay Secretariat to enter into the question of the necessity for a comprehensive revision of the scale of ship's boats and life saving apparatus as it affects this country.

Subsequent to the occurrence of the memorable Titanic disaster, strict enquiries regarding the supply of ships' life-boats were instituted in the United Kingdom, and, in the meanwhile, the Government of India have consulted the maritime local governments as to the necessity of revising the rules upon the matter which now obtain in British India.

POINTS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE.

In calling for the advice of the maritime local governments upon the subject, the Government of India have laid special stress upon the necessity of obtaining information as to the fitness of the existing rulers as they apply to the Native Passenger Ships Act of 1887, the Pilgrim Ships Act of 1895 and the Indian Emigration Act of 1908. The replies which have been received from the maritime local governments of India show that, while revision of the rules is undoubtedly necessary, great divergence is expressed as to the extent to which changes are required and as to the lines along which these changes should be effected. The subject appears, from the answers, to be a difficult and complex one, involving many technicalities and other questions which will need the careful scrutiny of experts.

MEMBERS CHOSEN.

The Government of India have therefore appointed the following committee to be representative of official and non-official interests in British India:—President: Mr C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S., Collector, Madras Presidency. Other Members:—Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bombay, Commander C. J. C. Kendall, D.S.O., R.I.M., Port Officer, Calcutta, Mr. W. H. Ogston, Partner of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, Bombay and Captain P. de St. Croix, Marine Department of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

After its session in Bombay, which has been postponed from Monday to Tuesday next, as the former date is the Mahomedan holiday of Bakr-Id, the Commission will, according to their initial deliberations, visit such principal ports in the country as they deem necessary in which to obtain full enquiries. The Government of India hope that the local governments will afford the Commission all facilities and will reply fully to their requests for information and advice. The Commission will submit their report to the Government of India by March 1, 1914, while the report will be accompanied by a draft of rules which the members may recommend for adoption.

MILLIONAIRE SHOT BY HIS SON.

TRAGEDY ON THE PARIS BOULEVARDS.

A Tunisian banker named Rhamdan ben Mohammed, described as a British subject born in Malta, was shot dead by his son in front of "The Daily Mail" Information Bureau on the Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, at a quarter to six on the evening of 18th October, says the "Daily Mail."

The murdered banker was one of the richest men in Tunis, his fortune being estimated at about £1,200,000. The murder is ascribed to the fact that the millionaire had threatened to take advantage of his being a British subject to disinherit his son in favour of his children by another wife.

At the moment of the tragedy many persons were sitting on the "terrasse" of the Cafe de la Paix taking their before-dinner "aperitif." Suddenly a well-built, quietly dressed man with a long black beard who had been sitting at one of the tables rose and, joining the throngs of passers-by, walked up behind a tall, stout, elderly man who was about to enter the Grand Hotel. Pulling out a revolver and placing the barrel six inches from the man's neck, he fired. Without a word the elderly man fell to the ground dead.

At least a hundred persons witnessed the crime, but so coolly was it done that the murderer, who immediately took to his heels had time to reach the corner of the Rue Scribe before anyone started in pursuit. There was then a mad rush to capture him. The first to put a hand on his collar was a British subject resident in Paris, Mr. J. C. Milligan. He caught the man and stopped him, and a second later two policemen took him into custody. Although the police did their best to protect him from violence, he was struck repeatedly by the large crowd which gathered.

At the police station in the Rue Taitbout the man at first declined to give his name, but the inspector in charge, looking closely at his face, discovered that his beard was false, and with a quick tug removed it. The prisoner then gave his name as Rhamdan ben Mohammed, and stated that he was the son of the dead man by a second wife.

"I killed my father," he added, "because he was trying to disinherit me and my brothers in favour of the children he had by another wife. By French or Tunisian law he could not do this, so he invoked the fact that he was a British subject born in Malta to aid him in willing his money from us. He had already been to London to consult solicitors on the matter."

The dead millionaire spent most of his life in Tunis. He had built up a huge fortune in banking operations and in the olive oil trade. At the moment when he was shot he was returning to his hotel, and actually passed a few feet away from his son without recognising him owing to his black beard.

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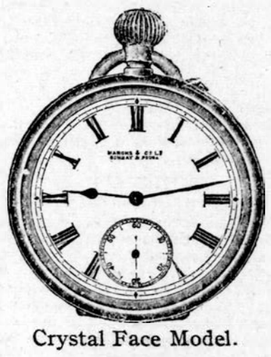
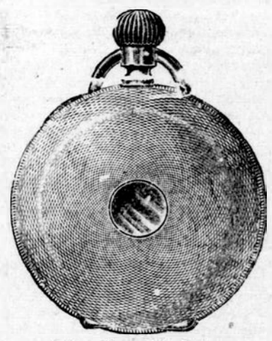
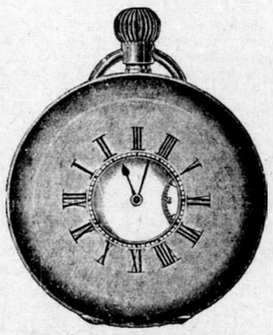


Crystal Face Model.



Hunting Model.



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ZEPPELIN DISASTER.

EXPLOSIONS IN MID-AIR.

CREW OF 28 ALL DEAD.

HEADLONG FALL TO EARTH.

The great new Zeppelin airship L2, which belonged to the German Navy, was destroyed on the morning of October 18, and all the officers and men in her save one were killed, writes the "Daily Mail."

The L2 was an improved and enlarged copy of the first naval Zeppelin, the L1, which only a month ago was caught in a storm in the North Sea off Heligoland and sank, with a loss of fourteen lives. With this fresh disaster the German Navy has lost all its airship officers except one.

In addition to the loss of the L2, three German military airmen have been killed to-day.

The L2 left the naval airship station at Johannisthal Aerodrome, near Berlin, at 10-15 this morning. There was no wind blowing. Five minutes later an explosion occurred. The airship suddenly burst into flames from stem to stern. Within a minute it fell to the earth, about 500 feet below, with a great crash.

Preparatory to an official test flight to Hamburg and back to-morrow, the L2 started in a practice cruise round Berlin. The flight to-day was for the purpose of testing her altitude rudders. The number of persons in the airship was more than that usually carried. Earlier in the morning one of the motors had proved refractory, but it was put right, and the weather was ideal, so it was decided to make the voyage.

The airship circled the aerodrome and then sailed off to the west, rising at an angle of about fifteen degrees. A few minutes later a battalion of sappers engaged in a practice march saw a tongue of flame spread to the envelope and to the other end of the vessel. Almost instantly the airship was everywhere ablaze, and enveloped in flames and white smoke.

Burning fragments of the canvas envelope fell to the earth. Eye-witnesses state that at this juncture at least a dozen of the occupants fell from the vessel. Shrieks could be heard above the roar of the motors, which were still running. Then followed three deafening explosions of such force that hundreds of windows in Johannisthal were shattered. A panic occurred among the school children there, who imagined that an earthquake had taken place.

Immediately afterwards the giant skeleton of the half-destroyed airship buckled amidships and fell to earth enveloped in flames and smoke.

The sappers and others who witnessed the accident hastened to the scene to do what rescue work they could. They had come too late. The L2 was demolished. The wreckage was still so hot that at first nobody dared approach it to remove the two or three occupants who were still alive. The moans of the dying men ceased before willing hands could reach them. Several men were removed just alive but they breathed their last a minute or two after being laid on the ground.

"KILL ME, KILL ME."

Only Lieutenant Baron von Bleuel, commander of the troop of Augusta Guards on duty at Johannisthal as auxiliary airship troops, and who had gone up in the L2 as the guest of his friend, Captain Freyer, was conscious when his body was extricated. He was in agony from burns on the head, face, legs and hands, and shrieked repeatedly while being carried away in the ambulance: "For Heaven's sake, kill me, kill me!"

The bodies of the other occupants were terribly burned, and all were unrecognisable except the captain of the airship, who had drawn his leather uniform over his head for the purpose of avoiding suffocation. The bodies were wrapped in sailcloth and the L2's own signal flags (which were recovered undamaged) and conveyed to the naval shed.

It will be impossible to identify many of the victims. Several of them lost arms and legs. The wife of a mechanic who was killed was enabled to recognise her husband only by his name inside a cap. She swooned with her baby in her arms.

The position in which the victims were found showed that some had died at their posts. Captain Freyer and other officers met their doom in the special car hung far forward from which the airship was navigated. Naval mechanics lay dead alongside the wrecked engines. Captain Freyer had made a vain attempt to save himself by clinging to a steel cable, round which his burnt fingers were found clasped.

The airship fell in a field of stubble, a few hundred yards from the aerodrome. When I arrived there this morning the wreckage was still smouldering. The proudest airship in the world lay a tangled mass of aluminium stays, broken engines, petrol and oil tanks and propellers, with the tattered remains of the gas-containing envelope. This was burned into thousands of curious little fragments which looked like pieces of Yorkshire pudding. Almost everyone who had reached the field had taken one as a souvenir.

The heavier parts of the airship fell with such momentum that they buried themselves in the ground. Some pieces of wreckage were 500ft. away. The framework at the stern buckled as it fell. A V-shaped mass projected into the air from the charred debris, with the canvas rudders undamaged.

As sooon as the rescue party was satisfied that nothing could be done for the occupants, their attention was turned to the remains of the airship. It was as if a strong man had taken the shell of an egg and crushed it, and then placed the pieces in a flame. The great petrol tanks fell to the ground burning fiercely. One of the propellers seemed fairly intact, but the engines and other intricate equipment of the wireless installation, the searchlights, the machine guns and meteorological mechanism were in a wretched, indiscriminate heap.

The officers killed included the six members of an Admiralty Commission which was in the vessel to make an official inspection. The commission was headed by Captain Behnisch. Captain Glund, who commanded the Zeppelin Z4 on the occasion of her involuntary landing in French territory at Luneville in the spring, was also a member.

The captain of the airship, Lieutenant-Commander Freyer, and the navigating officer, Lieutenant-Commander Trenk, were both killed.

Herr Freindt, a Johannisthal airman, was flying about 900 feet above the L2 when the explosion occurred. The force of the explosion caused his machine to rock so much that for a time he was in imminent danger of losing control.

Prince Adalbert, the Kaiser's sailor son, arrived at the scene of the wreck while I was there. He mourns the loss of Captain Trenk, who was once his aide-de-camp. Captain Behnisch, the head of the Admiralty Commission, was formerly navigating officer in the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, and commanded the Panther on the occasion of her visit to Agadir in 1911, which was followed by the Franco-German Moroccan crisis.

MYSTERY OF EXPLOSION.

Scores of officers in charge of troops roped-off the remains of the airship from the crowd, which grew to thousands later in the day.

"We shall probably never know the actual cause," said one naval officer. "We are dependent on the conflicting accounts of alleged eye-witnesses." An expert suggests two possibilities as to the cause of the accident:—

(1) Accidental ignition of petrol vapour from the petrol tanks.

(2) Ignition of petrol vapour by an electrical spark from the wireless apparatus.

This afternoon the Zeppellin passenger airship Hansa flew over Berlin from Hamburg, oblivious of the fate of L2.

The wreck of the airship casts a gloom over the national celebration of the centenary of "the battle of the nations" at Leipzig to-morrow, when the Kaiser and other Federal Sovereigns of the German Empire will dedicate the great memorial monument on the field where Napoleon was defeated by the allied armies of Prussia, Russia, Austria, and Sweden.

One invited guest will be missing from the festivities—Count Zeppelin, who learned of the destruction of his newest airship at the railway station at Munich to-day, when he was on his way to Leipzig. The veteran airship constructor, who piloted the L2 on her maiden flight a few weeks ago, was heartbroken at the news of her fate, and immediately abandoned his journey to Leipzig, returning by the first train to Friedrichshafen, where he builds his aircraft.

GERMAN OPINION.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" says:—

"After the recent experience, it can, unfortunately, no longer be maintained that Zeppelin aircraft are absolutely reliable instruments of war."

The "Taeglishe Rundschau," the organ of the naval and military classes, and the chief advocate of airships says:—

"The loss of the L2, which was not only a scouting ship but also a battleship, will not, and must not in the slightest degree shatter our confidence in the ability of the Zeppelins to lead us to victory."

I learn that Sir William Goschen, the British Ambassador in Berlin, and Captain Henderson, the British Naval Attache, to-night received telegraphic instructions from London to convey the British Government's sympathy to the German Government and the German Admiralty. They had already called at the Foreign Office and, Admiralty to convey their personal condolences.

BERLIN (Later).

Lieutenant Baron von Bleuel died from his injuries at 5-20 this afternoon.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

FIRE, THREE EXPLOSIONS AND FALL HEAD-DOWN.

BERLIN, Friday.

The official account of the airship disaster is as follows:—

The naval airship was making a trial voyage. She started this morning for a high flight with twenty-eight persons on board. After three minutes she had attained a height of over 600 feet, when flames burst forth between the fore engine car and the envelope. In two or three seconds the whole ship was on fire and an explosion occurred.

At the same time the airship fell slowly, head downwards, until she was 130 feet from the earth. Here a second explosion took place, presumably of petrol. When the vessel struck the earth a third explosion occurred, and the framework collapsed.

A company of pioneers and guide rope men hastened to the scene, and doctors were immediately in attendance. Two of the crew were picked up outside the ship still alive, but they died shortly afterwards. Lieutenant Bleuel, who was severely injured, was taken to hospital. The remaining twenty-five of the crew had been killed during the fall of the airship or by the impact with the earth. The cause of the disaster appears to have been, so far as is at present known, an outbreak of fire in or over the fore engine car.

President Poincare yesterday telegraphed a message of sympathy to the Kaiser on the Zeppelin disaster, while the Ministry of Marine sent a telegram of condolence to the German Admiralty.

ZEPPELIN WRECKS.

TWELVE ACCIDENTS IN SEVEN YEARS.

Previous accidents to Zeppelin airships are:—

Jan. 1906.—Zeppelin II. wrecked in a gale and caught fire.

Aug. 1908.—Zeppelin IV. broke loose in a squall, caught fire and was destroyed.

May, 1909.—Zeppelin II. (rebuilt) dashed into a tree, and was badly damaged.

Aug. 1909.—Zeppelin III. suffered many mishaps on a voyage from Berlin to Friedrichsafen, and was much damaged in a storm.

April, 1910.—Zeppelin II. broke from its anchorage, and was wrecked in a storm at Weilburg.

June, 1910.—Passenger Zeppelin Deutschland driven out of its course and wrecked in the Teutoburgenwald.

Sept. 1910.—Zeppelin VI. destroyed by fire at Baden-Baden.

June, 1912.—Zeppelin III.'s outer envelope caught fire and was burned.

Sept. 1912.—Zeppelin II. (rebuilt) wrecked at Cologne in the manoeuvres.

March, 1913.—Zeppelin Erstaz I. destroyed in a gale at Karlsruhe.

Sept. 8, 1913.—Zeppelin I. badly damaged at the Army manoeuvres.

Sept. 9, 1913.—Naval Zeppelin L1. fell and sank in North Sea off Heligoland. Fourteen of the crew, including captain and two other officers, drowned.

WHAT THE WRECKED ZEPPELIN WAS LIKE.

The Zeppelin L2 was similar to the L1, which was lost in the North Sea on September 9, in general particulars, that is to say, she was an enormous cigar-shaped craft of much the same bulk as a battleship of the latest type. Her rigidity was maintained by aluminium girders, and her interior was divided into eighteen separate compartments of ballonets, containing the hydrogen gas which sustained her in the air.

Her chief point of difference from L1 lay in her greater size. Whereas the L1 contained 776,000 cubic feet of gas, the L2 contained 960,000. She was 520 feet long and fifty-six feet in diameter, so that her length was almost exactly that of the original British Dreadnought. Whereas the L1 had two cars underneath the main hull, the L2 had three. In place of the L1's three Maibach motors, each of 170 h.p., there were four of 185 h.p., each, driving two four-bladed propellers, one forward and other aft.

The speed was calculated at forty-five miles an hour against the L1's forty. In the L1 the pilot station was in the forward car; in the L2 it was built into the ship. The lifting power was twenty-seven tons against the L1's twenty-two tons, and, according to the "Tageliche Rundschau" she carried sufficient petrol and stores to journey even in a storm from the Elbe to the British coast and return.

She was built by Count Zeppelin in his works at Friedrichshafen on Lake Constance, and carried out her builder's trial on September 7. On September 20 she made a successful flight from Freidrichshafen to Johannisthal, near Berlin, with twenty-three three persons on board. At Johannisthal she was taken over by the German Admiralty, and her official trials begun.

Under the German naval air programme ten Zeppelins of a type similar to the L2 were to have been constructed. Only two have been completed up-to-date, and both these have been destroyed with terrible loss of life. Others are believed to be building, but great secrecy is maintained on this head.

AIRMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

BERLIN, Friday.

Lieutenant Freyberg, a military airman, at Schweinitz to-day fell while making a flight. He broke his arms and legs, and wasburned to death in the wreck of his machine before the could be rescued.

BAMBERG (Bavaria), Friday.

A biplane fell this morning at Kichlauter, near this city. The airman, Lieutenant Koch, and his passenger, Sergeant Mante, were killed.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS CONCESSION TICKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In your advertisement columns yesterday the B. B. & C. I. Railway advertised that Christmas Concessions for 1st and 2nd class passangers at single fares for double journey will come into effect from Friday the 12th December next, subject to the condition introduced, I believe, for the first time that the Railway will not be liable for any loss or injury to the person or property of passengers availing themselves of the concession tickets. As is well known the railways raised the 1st and 2nd class fares by almost 50 per cent some two years back and since then not many people can afford to take a holiday expect during the Christmas Concession period. In Northern India and Bengal the public are lucky in having besides the Christmas concession the Durga Pooja holiday concession and can go on holiday tours twice a year at cheap rates. If I am not mistaken, for some years both the G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I. and possibly other railways allowed the Christmas concession rates throughout the whole month of December which was a great boon to people with slender pockets. As on this side of this country, Christmas is the only time when concessions can be availed of, many persons naturally like to add on two or three weeks' leave before the Christmas holidays as business men and offices are very busy after the New Year's day. Under the circumstances as it is too much to ask the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways to change the notification and allow the Christmas concession rates from Saturday 6th or Monday 8th December if not from the 1st December as before. This change will specially be welcomed by a large number of the travelling public as Tuesday 9th December is a Bank holiday.

Yours, etc.,
PRO ONO PUBLICO.

SOCIETY AND EQUALITY.

MRS. SIDNEY WEBB ON THE OBJECT OF SOCIALISM.

Mrs. Sidney Webb, addressing a meeting of the City Temple Literary Society on "Equality," said she did not believe that the great mass of prevailing destitution was a necessary accompaniment to inequality or to the circumstances which brought about inequality, says the "Daily News". She believed that if we could make our ruling classes—the capitalists, the landlords—put as much brains and as much zeal into sweeping away this destitution as they did at present into making money we could get rid of all the destitution—all the tragic scandal of capitalism—without in any way interfering with inequality.

What the Socialist meant by a state of equality between man and man was a state of society in which each person was rendering service and receiving service.

Mrs. Webb dealt with the question of the allowance that would be given to the people under a communal state, and pointed out that first of all they would establish the national minimum of civilised life—the common needs of humanity.

Mr. A. G. Gardiner, who presided, said he thought Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb had done more for society than any two people they could mention. We had lived under the competitive system so far and it had failed. Until we got rid of the source of that great anomaly, the competitive system, we should never get out of the morass in which humanity was caught.

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THEORY OF VITAL DESIGN.

FROM PALEY TO BERGSON AND DRIESCH.

In all times the structure of living things has been regarded proof of their "special creation," adaptation, and design for the particular environment in which they lived, writes Dr. C. W. Saleeby in the "Pall Mall Gazette." In 1802 Archdeacon Paley published his famous volume, "Ntaural Theology," in which he inferred the existence of a Creator from the facts of nature. You walk out upon a lovely heath, he said, and pick up a watch that has found its way there. Examination of its structure leads irresistibly to the conclusion that this watch has been designed and constructed by an intelligent being. The watch proves the existence of a watchmaker. So also, he argued, with the structure of a living being. Paley's book was later edited by Sir Charles Bell, the famous anatomist, vivisector, and surgeon, whose own Bridgewater Treatise on the Hand is a classic, seeking to prove the existence of an Intelligent Creator from the structure of that organ.

ORGANIC EVOLUTION.

But in the very year which saw the publication of Paley's book, Lamarck also published his great arguments in favour of what we now know as organic evolution. Neither then, nor for his masterpiece, the "Philosophie Zoologique," published in 1809, did this mighty Frenchman win assent. But his work was continued, the evidence accumulated, and many years before the publication of the "Origin of Species" in 1859, Robert Chambers had published anonymously his "Vestiges of Creation," and Tennyson had written the definitely and accurately evolutionary stanzas of "In Memoriam." Darwin's book made the controversy acute, and now, after more than half a century, every educated person knows that organic evolution, as Spencer taught us to call it, is a fact. Living species and their amazing adaptive structures have not been specially created, but have been evolved from even simpler and simpler forms. The theory of vital design, as maintained in masterly fashion by Paley and Bell, the theory of the special, purposeful creation of all living forms by the "absentee God" of the Deists, whom Carlyle so splendidly discussed and dismissed, necessarily falls to the ground in the light of the historical facts.

Thereupon the very simple-minded, confounding *description* with *explanation*, have assumed that we now know all about evolution, and that all the facts of life are the result of chance and mechanical law Great names, Spencer Darwin, Tyndall, and so forth, may even be quoted in this sense, and will powerfully impress those who have not read these authors, and who do not know what Spencer called Life "unknowable," that Darwin recorded his belief that the universe is not the result of chance, and even concluded his masterpiece by referring the earliest forms of life to a Creator, as Miss Billings has pointed out in the recent interesting controversy in these columns, and that Tyndall concluded his Belfast Address by quoting the noble pantheistic lines from Wordsworth's "Tintern Abby."

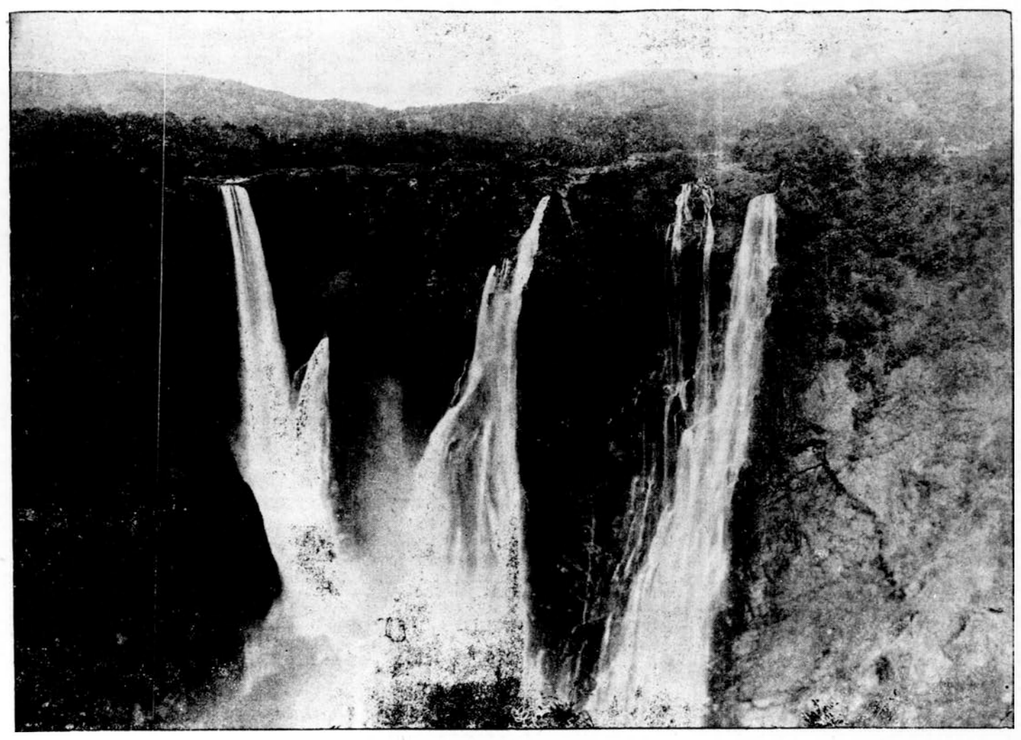
NATURAL SELECTION.

Let us, therefore, note that to assert organic evolution as a fact of descriptive or historical science, which it is, and to explain it, are two immeasurably different things. True, some part-explanations have been attempted. The least unsatisfying and inadequate were given by Lamarck himself, in whose views Darwin expressly concurred. Darwin himself sought to explain the amazing adaptations of living forms to the needs of their lives, by the principle of "natural selection," or, in Spencer's term, "the survival of the fittest." But it is clearly seen to-day that this theory tells us absolutely nothing as to the *origin* of the fittest, and the full title of Darwin's book itself shows how little it really tells us. It runs, "The Origin of Species, by means of natural selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life.' Read "species" for "races," as we are entitled to do, and we see that the argument is the *origin* of species by the *preservation* of species. In fact, Darwin's book deals with almost everything but the origin of species, and the theory of natural selection only tells us why the less fit are extinguished. It should properly be called the theory of "natural rejection," as I have long argued. Further, even natural selection, for what it is worth, is now known to be far less important than we used to suppose, and Professor Bateson says that "natural toleration" would be far more accurate an expression in most cases.

How, then, to explain the facts of adaptation, the triumphs of structure, the eye, the heart the wings, and myriads more, which may no longer be explained as Paley thought, for they have been not created but evolved, but which need explanation none the less? No real student, least of all Darwin himself, whose name is so constantly taken in vain, is content to invoke chance and mechanical laws as adequate. Even if purpose, design, intention were only to be found in man, and his products, you cannot account for purpose by chance. But the more we study the behaviour of living things, and the details not merely of their structure but also of their functioning, the more we see vital design in them at large. In other words there is a factor of evolution, non-mechanical but purposive, which is within the forms of life, not without them. The great experimenter, Hans Driesch, in his Gifford Lectures on the "Philosophy of the Organism," calls this factor "entelechy," a name taken from Aristotle. Bergson in his "Creative Evolution," the greatest book of our century, recognises this factor as the psychical, the fundamental element of life. The Purpose, the Design, the Creation are there. No other explanation of the facts is conceivable. To what "far-off divine event," if any, science as such cannot say, nor yet can science answer a thousand other questions. But Purpose is there, if only definable as the purpose of maintaining, intensifying, and reproducing Life, Life, Life,—ever "more Life and fuller"; the highest expression we know of the.

Spirit, that impels.
All thinking things, all objects of all thought.
And rolls through all things.

THE FALLS OF GERSOPPAH.



'A GRAND AND AWFUL VIEW.

(Recently visited by the Viceroy.)

These falls are at a distance of about a mile from a small village called Kodakainy in North Canara, Mysore. They receive a continual supply of water from twelve streams which conjoin, as the name implies. Three of these streams after being precipitated down the cataract, wind gently through a rugged way, which they have forced through the base of the mountains, till at Gersoppah and form a beautiful river called the Saraswati, navigable for sixteen miles, as far as the town of Honore, where it falls into the sea. I visited the falls one morning with a couple of friends, and after an ascent that lasted six hours, the noise of the waterfall suddenly burst on our ears; we went a few steps nearer, and were absolutely overwhelmed with the immensity of the dread abyss which lay before us. It required a few moments to collect sufficient courage to examine the grand and awful view spread out below—it felt like looking over the brink of eternity! We were obliged to lie down, and look perpendicularly over a projecting rock, at the edge of the basin, into a descent that the eye could scarcely penetrate—it seemed so profound. We saw a dreadful chasm hollowed out by the weight of the dashing torrents; while volumes of vapour rising from the spray below, mingled with the clouds.

Hundreds of pigeons looking about the size of butterflies, flew about the spray, evidently having their morning bath.

In the early part of the last century, a number of sporting naval officers made an attempt to find out the depth of this wonder. They contrived to fasten a rope across the chasm, launched a cradle on it, in which they sat, and hauling themselves to the centre, they threw down a plumb line. The depth was about 1,030 ft.! The falls of Nigara, Montmorency, and Missouri are remarkable, but Gersoppah can compare very favourably with them.

PUBLIC-HOUSE MUSIC.

A LANDLADY'S TASTE.

Amusing evidence was given at Clerkenwell County Court when an action was brought by the Harper Electric Piano (1910) Co. Ltd., Holloway-road, Islington against Ellen Morris, widow, of "The Magpie" Inn, Hatton, Middlesex, for instalments due upon a penny-in-the-slot automatic piano, says the "Daily News."

Mr. Kingham, for plaintiffs said the question was whether his clients delivered a piano in a fit condition for the purpose for which it was intended. Defendant made a complaint about the tunes. She wanted some of Mr. Harry Lauder's songs and "We all go the same way home." "I don't know what 'We all go the same way home' is," remarked Mr. Kingham, "but that was the lady's complaint. We were quite willing to let her have a new barrel of tunes." Defendant ultimately returned the piano.

A mechanic employed by plaintiffs said defendant did not complain of any notes being wrong. She said the tunes did not suit the young men of the village.

Defendant said the music was bad altogether, and the piano was old and out of date.

Mr. Kingham (cross-examining): Do you know anything about music?—Yes. I know when it is good or bad. (Laughter.)

You like Harry Lauder's songs?—I like anything that is fit to be heard (Laughter.)

You have a very good ear for music?—I have.

It is an untaught ear?—It is my own ear. (Laughter.)

Was it you or the customers who did not approve of this piano?—They did not approve of it. They ordered it out of the house. (Laughter.)

A witness called for the defence said he thought by the playing of the instrument that some of the notes were wanting.

His Honour: Some of the modern music might justify that conclusion. (Laughter.) But there might be nothing wrong with the instrument.

Another witness, asked what effect the music had upon him, replied: "It appeared to me that it would drive customers away." (Laughter.)

Judgment was reserved.

120 YEARS OLD.

WOMAN WHO SAW NAPOLEON'S ARMY.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung," says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News," has unearthed at the village of Dormowo, in the district of Meseritz, Prussian Poland, on October 15. She is doubtless the only official papers that she will be 120 years old an old woman who can prove by undeniable living person in Germany who actually saw Napoleon's army march through on its way to Moscow. Later she saw the Russian Cossacks cross the frontier chasing the French back.

Hedwig Stavne was born at Pleschen, on the Russian frontier, on October 15, 1794, the daughter of a small innkeeper. Hedwig remembers, therefore, the passing of Jerome's right wing of the Grand Army. She says the troops behaved very well, but "the beggars wouldn't eat black bread," and her mother killed geese and chickens for them.

On the other hand, she remembers with terror the passing of Cossacks. Her father fled with all his cattle into a neighbouring forest to escape them, and for days Hedwig carried food to her father there.

MINERALOGIST'S FATE.

Details reached London during the mail week states Reuter's Agency) of the murder natives of Papua of Mr. John Henry Werner, the German-American mineralogist, who arrived in Papua from Australia early in the year on an expedition in search of radium.

The party, consisting of Mr. Warner and some native companions, was attacked some weeks ago on the north-east coast of Papua by natives living apparently on one of the D'Entrecasteaux Islands. The exact scene of the attack was some distance inland.

Mr. Werner was set upon by a number of natives, against whom he made a plucky fight, succeeding in killing three or four with his revolver, which then jammed. The natives then broke their victim's arms with slings, tied him up in the way in which Papuan natives carry pigs, and afterwards carried him away. He was subsequently eaten.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.
ICED SOUP A LA HELENE.
PILAU OF FISH.
SEVILLE HAM ENTREE.
GUINEA FOWL A LA STAEL.
MACARONI CROQUETTES.
CHANTILLY BASKET.

Soupmeat, As. 5; Fish, As. 6; Ham Re. 1; Guinea Fowl, Rs. 2-8; Vegetables, As. 5; Potatoes, As. 2; Eggs, As. 4; Odds and Ends, As. 4; Total Rs. 5-2.

ICED SOUP A LA HELENE.

Make a well flavoured clear soup flavoured strongly with celery. Make a custard mixture with one egg and a teacupful of milk, salt, pepper etc., and divide it into three, flavouring and colouring them with tomato, spinach and cucumber respectively. Bake them till set in shallow pans, cut them into diamonds and place in the soup at the last.

PILAU OF FISH.

Melt a tablespoonful of fat in a pan and fry in it a large onion grated; pepper and salt the fish and saute in the same fat with the onions. Remove and keep hot. Add more fat to the pan and throw in a cupful of cooked and well dried rice, almonds and raisins already fried, some spice and saffron to colour. Let this all cook well shaking the while and serve the fillets on it garnished with tiny rounds of green chilli and tomato strips.

SEVILLE HAM ENTREE.

Cut the slices rather thick and fry them in white wine, cayenne, onion juice, and grated orange peel. Serve them with a sauce, made of cooking chilli vinegar, white wine (half a wineglassful of each) with a tablespoonful of orange marmalade, a dash of tobasco sauce, onion juice and straining before serving.

GUINEA FOWL A LA STAEL.

Prepare the guinea fowl as for roasting with stuffing or not to taste. Lard the breast with thin strips of fat bacon and dip the bird in milk, then roll it in peppered and salted flour, let it dry a little and repeat. Now set it in a closed pan with a little onion and parsley and a tablespoonful of stock to braise for an hour or more according to size. Meanwhile make a highly seasoned white sauce, adding some soaked breadcrumbs and boiling well to make a thickish paste. Smother the fowl with this when serving and garnish with beetroot stars and thin lime slices.

MACARONI CROQUETTES.

Mix some cooked macaroni cut into little rounds with some white sauce, grated cheese, cayenne, onion juice and minced parsley. It should form a thick paste. Make these into little sausages, egg them and roll them in crushed vermicelli and fry them a light brown.

CHANTILLY BASKET.

This requires a little patience to make but is a most effective dinner sweet. Make or buy some macaroons and with the aid of a sugar and water syrup boiled to the "crackle" stage line a mould, sticking them in and together with the syrup. For the filling, either use ordinary whipped cream flavoured with sugar, liqueur and finely-minced preserved fruits, or the following. Use a tin of preserved strawberries straining the fruit from the juice. Mash the fruit up and mix it with lime juice, a little sugar, some brandy, and a small tin of undiluted preserved milk, or preserved cream. Add enough gelatine to make it jelly lightly, perhaps four or five leaves, and run all through a sieve. Now whip into it over ice the stiffly whipped whites of two eggs making it all as frothy as possible. When sufficiently set fill the basket with it and form a handle of the syrup reduced to the toffee stage by boiling or angelica strips, set it near the ice and serve sprinkled with hundreds and thousands.

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1	CLAIM	OF	Rs.	25,000	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	25,000.
1	,,	,,	,,	15,000	..	..	..	..	..	,,	15,000.
1	,,	,,	,,	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	,,	10,000.
5	CLAIMS	,,	,,	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	,,	20,000.
12	,,	,,	,,	1,250	..	..	..	..	..	,,	15,000.
20	,,	,,	,,	750	..	..	..	..	..	,,	15,000.
160	,,	,,	,,	625	..	..	..	..	..	,,	1,00,000.
800	,,	,,	,,	250	..	..	..	..	..	,,	2,00,000.
3,000	,,	,,	,,	100	..	..	..	..	..	,,	3,00,000.
6,000	,,	,,	,,	50	..	..	..	..	..	,,	3,00,000.
10,000	CLAIMS	OF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	10,00,000

The heirs of the first claimant will receive Rs. 25,000, those of the second Rs. 15,000' ad so on until the sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been divided among 10,000 claimants, each claim wll be in addition to the sum assured.

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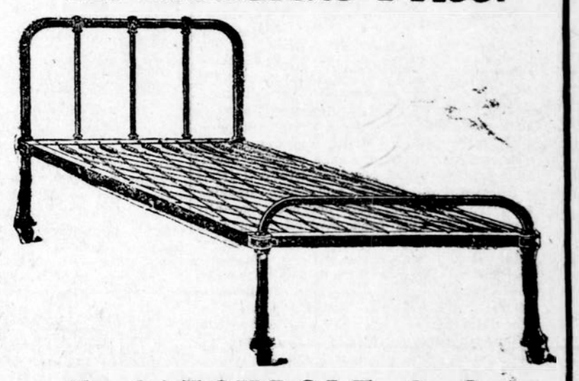

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